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# The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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November 27, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 68° 2 p.m. 70°  
Humidity 53° 51°

November 27, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 70° 2 p.m. 73°  
Humidity 85° 51°

WEATHER FORECAST  
FAIR.  
Barometer 30.03.

7814 日三十月十

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1917.

二拜禮 號七廿月一十亥港香

SINGLE COPY 10 CENTS  
\$36 PER ANNUM.

## REUTERS' TELEGRAMS.

### ITALY'S FINE RESISTANCE.

Enemy Withdraws Three Divisions.

London, November 26.  
Reuter's correspondent at Rome, telegraphing on November 26, dealing with the fortnight's hard fighting on the Piave Line, says that half a dozen enemy attacks on a ten-mile front on the Monte Fenera, Monte Portico and San Martino line have been repulsed. The enemy has been obliged to withdraw three divisions because they were literally nearly destroyed. The slopes are strewn with the corpses of Prussian Guards and Austrian Jagers. The prisoners acknowledge that the Italian resistance is beyond belief and say they can only hope to break it with the assistance of heavy artillery, whose arrival is daily expected.

A German Claim.

London, November 26.  
A German wireless official message states:—We achieved local mountain successes against the Italians.

Italians Take 200 Prisoners.

London, November 26.  
An Italian official message states:—Enemy masses yesterday re-attacked between the Brenta and the Piave. On the left wing, an attack on Mount Portico was promptly crushed. Our counter-attack replied to every fresh enemy attempt, while the Alpine annihilated their assailants at Tasson. The enemy's pressure was strongest at the centre, but it was definitely repulsed. We took 200 prisoners. We repulsed an enemy attack on our right from Montefenera, taking prisoners.

### AFFAIRS IN RUSSIA.

General Dukhonin Refuses to Hand Over Command.

London, November 26.  
Interesting developments are expected on the Russian front. General Dukhonin has fully refused to hand over the supreme command to General Krilenko, declaring that he would arrest him if he arrived at Headquarters. Nevertheless, General Krilenko has left Petrograd therefor. Considerable mystery overhangs the whereabouts of General Kaledin's Cossacks.

Gold Holdings Removed.

London, November 26.  
According to the Times, it is believed in London that the Bank of Russia's gold holdings have been safely removed from Petrograd and are not likely to fall into the clutches of the Bolsheviks.

Hungry Soldiers Invade Populous Areas.

London, November 26.  
Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd says:—The Commanders at the front continue to send very ominous despatches concerning the exhaustion of supplies, which are arousing apprehensions. Herds of hungry soldiers are invading the centres of population. News telegrams from abroad are suppressed.

More Fighting.

London, November 26.  
A Russian wireless official message states:—There are fusillades on the northern, western, south-western and Rumanian fronts. Fraternisations were observed south of Norotch Lake. We repulsed strong Turks on the sea-coast in the region of the Caucasus.

### MORE MEN FOR THE NAVY.

London, November 26.  
A supplementary Navy Estimate provides for an additional 50,000 men, making the total personnel of the Navy 450,000.

### PRESIDENT OF AIR COUNCIL.

London, November 27.  
It is officially announced that Lord Rothermere has been appointed President of the Air Council.

### DEATH OF SIR STARR JAMESON.

London, November 26.  
The death is announced of Sir Lancelot Starr Jameson, C.B. [Deceased was President of the British South African Company, and was between 1904 and 1908 Premier of Cape Colony. His name will be remembered in connection with the famous Jameson Raid, after which he surrendered to the Boers, and was tried in England. He was sentenced to 10 months' imprisonment in May, 1896, but was released in December, owing to ill-health.]

### THE PALESTINE CAMPAIGN.

London, November 27.  
A Palestine official message states that General Allenby's advanced patrols have been pressed back to the southern bank of the Nahrana. Mounted troops captured Bittir Station and Ain Karim, three and a half miles west of Jerusalem. Strong bodies of Turks are holding the high ground to the west of Jerusalem and are covering the Jerusalem-Shechem road to the north.

### FURTHER U.S. WAR DECLARATIONS FAVOURED.

London, November 26.  
Reuter's correspondent at Washington says that Mr. Stone, Chairman of the Senate's Foreign Committee, favours a declaration of war on Austria, Turkey and Bulgaria, with which the United States is really already at war.

### THE PRUSSIAN REFORM BILLS.

London, November 26.  
Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam says that the long-promised Prussian Reform Bills have been published. They establish an equal and direct suffrage, with secret ballot, for the Lower House, but the Upper House remains strongly Conservative. It comprises representatives of commerce, industry, handicrafts, universities and churches, but also sixty life members and one hundred and fifty nominees of the Crown. It provides that a quorum of two hundred is essential.

## REUTERS' TELEGRAMS.

### THE BATTLES IN THE WEST.

Enemy Ceases Attacks on Bourlon Position.

London, November 26.  
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, in a communique, states:—The enemy has not repeated the attacks on the Bourlon position since yesterday's failure. The situation is therefore unchanged. There is considerable mutual artillery firing north-east of Ypres and in the Paschendaele sector. There is no infantry action.

Daring Work by Aviators.

London, November 26.  
Reuter's correspondent, reporting on the battle of Bourlon Wood, says:—Later in the evening we again advanced and completely restored the situation, inflicting heavy casualties on the Germans as a price for their temporary success. Our troops are reported to be in possession of the streets of Bourlon village, but the possession of this place is relatively of minor importance in view of our occupation of the wood, which is the dominating spot of the entire battle ground. Our capture of a hundred guns, all legitimate artillery, is not merely a collection, but is largely made up of trench mortars which the Germans count in their alleged captures. A great feature of the fighting has been the daring achievements of our aviators. Reconnoitring work has mostly been effected within pistol shot of the enemy. Amid showers of bullets a host of aeroplanes rescued tanks held at bay in the north-east corner of the wood, drenching their assailants with Lewis gun-fire. The aviators dropped a couple of twenty-five pound bombs right in the middle of a marching column. The Germans have nothing left except craters surrounded by heaps of corpses. Other exploits were equally successful. Some aviators returned with their machines and clothes riddled with bullets.

Latest News from New Front.

London, November 26.  
Reuter's correspondent at the British Headquarters, writing on November 26, says:—Since the last heavy German counter-attack last night, which pressed us back from the north-eastern portion of Bourlon village, there has been less infantry activity in the Cambrai battle area. The tactical situation is not appreciably affected by this small enemy recovery, since we still possess the high ground dominating German positions over a wide stretch of front.

Conquered Position Organised.

London, November 26.  
A French communique says:—There is artillery activity on the right of the Meuse, in the region north of Hill 344, where we organised a conquered position.

A German Report.

London, November 26.  
A German wireless official message states:—Obstinate enemy attacks at Luchy failed. We repulsed minor advances against Bourlon and cleared out the English nests which had remained behind our lines near Bourlon. We took three hundred prisoners. We progressed to the south-west edge of Bourlon wood and west of Fontaine. We repulsed attacks north of Bauteaux and east of Griocourt. A French attack on a four-kilometre front, between Samogreux and Beaumont, broke down.

### The King's Congratulations.

London, November 26.  
His Majesty the King has telegraphed to Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig:—"I congratulate you, General Sir Julian Byng and the troops for the successful operations in the neighbourhood of Cambrai. The complete surprise effected by such novel methods of warfare has been received with the utmost satisfaction throughout the Empire, holding out great hopes for the future. It is gratifying that the Tanks, a purely British invention, played an important part."

### MORE HEROES.

Award of Twenty New Victoria Crosses.

London, November 26.  
The Gazette announces the award of twenty new Victoria Crosses, the recipients including five Australians, one South African and one Canadian. While the stories of heroism are nearly all so remarkable that differentiation is difficult, the following may be taken as among the finest examples:—

Lieut. Col. Lewis Pugh Evans, D.S.O., of the Royal Highlanders, for most conspicuous bravery and leadership. Colonel Evans took his battalion in perfect order through a terrific enemy barrage, personally formed up all the units and led them to the assault. While a strong machine-gun emplacement was causing casualties and the troops were working round the flank, Colonel Evans rushed round it himself and, by firing his revolver through the loophole, forced the garrison to capitulate. After capturing the first objective, he was severely wounded in the shoulder, but he refused to be bandaged and re-formed the troops, pointed out all future objectives and again led the troops forward. Badly wounded, he nevertheless continued to command until the second objective was won and, after its consolidation, he collapsed from loss of blood. As there were numerous casualties, he refused assistance and by his efforts ultimately reached the dressing station. His example of cool bravery stimulated in all ranks the highest valour and determination to win.

Sergeant William Francis Burman, Rifle Brigade.—When the advance of his company was held up by enemy machine gun firing at point blank range, he shouted to the men next to him to wait a few minutes. He went forward alone to seemingly certain death. He killed the enemy gunner and carried the gun to the company's objective, where as subsequently used it with great effect. This exceptionally gallant deed assured the progress of the attack. A quarter of an hour later, a battalion on the right being impeded by a party of about forty of the enemy who entailed them, Burman and two others ran forward, got behind the enemy, killing six and capturing two officers and 29 men.

### GERMANS SHOUT DOWN CANADIAN PREMIER.

London, November 26.  
Reuter's correspondent at Ottawa states that crowds of young Germans shouted down Sir Robert Borden at an election meeting at Kitchener (formerly Berlin) in Ontario.

## REUTERS' TELEGRAMS.

### THE UNREST IN SPAIN.

Great Meeting of Republicans and Socialists.

London, November 26.  
Twelve thousand Republicans and Socialists demonstrated at Madrid and demanded an amnesty for members of the Revolutionary Strike Committee court-martialled in August. Republican leaders, addressing the crowd, congratulated the people on adopting a firm attitude.

### AN AMERICAN BOMB INCIDENT.

London, November 26.  
A telegram from New York states that a bomb found in a barroom in Milwaukee, where there was a meeting, exploded in a Police Station, killing seven detectives and wounding three others. Sentinels have been ordered to shoot unauthorised persons found within the barred zone around New York docks.

## EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

### BATTLE OF BOURLON WOOD.

A Desperate Struggle.

London, November 26.  
The battle of Bourlon Wood has exceeded in violence even that of Delville Wood and bids fair to rank as the most desperate battle of the war. Reuter's special correspondent, describing the latest phase of the struggle, says that it is mainly confined to the northern and most eastern sections of the new line, the Germans counter-attacking most vigorously, but with little success. During Saturday they launched at least five assaults against Bourlon Wood and there were numerous indications of their intention to try to retrieve the situation which never materialised, thanks to the vigilance of our gunners. One attack delivered at 5 o'clock on Saturday afternoon was the most formidable and met with some measure of success, causing our troops to retire from a portion of the high ground within the wood.

Sir Douglas Haig's Tribute.

London, November 26.  
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig in an order of the day says: "The capture of the important Bourlon position crowns a most successful operation and opens the way for a further exploitation of the advantages already gained. The manner in which the Third Army adapted themselves to the new conditions was in all respects admirable and the results gained have far-reaching importance. The Tanks for the first time have been afforded an opportunity of working in large numbers and showing their special value under suitable conditions. Without them the complete surprise gained would not have been possible. Their performances have entirely justified the trust placed in them."

Sir Douglas Haig pays a tribute to the splendid services of all arms in the field, especially the co-operation of the cavalry. He warmly congratulates General Sir Julian Byng and his Commanders and staffs on the manner in which they prepared and carried through the operations. He also expresses his obligation to the staffs and services at the General Headquarters on the success with which they met the severe strain imposed by the arrangements of these operations in addition to the sudden movement of troops to Italy. The operations on the Third Army front would in all probability have miscarried if the enemy had gained timely warning of our intentions. The most satisfactory feature to note in connection with these operations is the complete secrecy which was maintained.

### Further Severe Fighting.

London, November 26.  
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports severe fighting to-day westward of Cambrai. The enemy at mid-day strongly attacked in the neighbourhood of Bourlon and pressed us back from portions of the village. Our positions in Bourlon Wood and on the high ground are intact. Fighting in the Hindenburg support line westward of Moeuvres yielded us prisoners. The total since Tuesday is now 9,774, including 152 officers.

French Take 800 Prisoners.

London, November 26.  
A French communique states: There has been reciprocal artillery firing north of Chemin-des-Dames and north-west of Rheims. After short artillery preparation we carried out a small operation north of Hill 344 on the right bank of the Meuse, despite the wind and rainstorm, on a 3 1/2 kilometres front between Samogreux and the region south of Anglemont Farm. Our troops brilliantly carried the first and second enemy lines, also deep dugouts on the southern slopes of Bois-des-Cources ravine. Eight hundred prisoners have been counted up to the present.

## AMERICAN TELEGRAMS.

The following are from the Manila Daily Bulletin:—

American Troops in Action.

Washington, November 17.—

An official report from American Headquarters in France states that a detachment of United States Infantry ambushed a large German patrol in "No-man's land," killing and wounding many of the enemy. There were no losses among the American troops.

Washington, November 18.—

Advice received from General Pershing announces that three American soldiers were killed, eleven wounded and eleven are missing as the result of a bombardment of trenches occupied by U.S. troops. The forces subjected to shell-fire were under the command of Lieut. William H. McLaughlin.

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Washington, November 17.—

A national crisis is foreseen in the demands being made by railroad men for an increase of wages which will total more than a hundred million dollars.

The chiefs of the various railroad brotherhoods will meet President Wilson on Monday to confer with him regarding the situation, and present indications are that a flat increase in wages amounting to as high as 40 per cent. may be asked by the men.

Washington, November 17.—

A message from Onayquil brings the information that the revolution in Ecuador is not serious. The activities of the revolutionists, it is stated, are confined to a few important villages in the interior.

Race Riot Charges.

Washington, November 20.—

The Congressional Committee appointed to investigate the race riot charges at East St. Louis is now at work there, and the impeachment of some of the town officials and many indictments are expected to follow in the immediate future.

## DONT FORGET.

### TO-DAY.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.  
Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.  
New Hongkong Cinematograph—9.15 p.m.

### TO-MORROW.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.  
Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.  
New Hongkong Cinematograph—9.15 p.m.

Friday, November 30.  
"Heather Day" celebrations.  
Saturday, December 1.  
Italian Concert Bazaar, 10 a.m.

### Precautions Against Austrians.

Washington, November 17.—  
It is announced that steps have been taken which will result in keeping all explosives from the hands of Austrian employes in coal and other mines throughout the country. This move has been decided upon as a precautionary measure in view of evidence tending to show that Austrians in various parts of the country have been active in aiding the cause of Germany.

### New Rails Force Down Price of Mark.

Washington, November 17.—  
Advice received by New York banking houses from their branches in Denmark and Switzerland, are to the effect that the German mark, in normal times worth a little over 24 cents (U.S. currency), has depreciated in those countries until it is now quoted as worth only 10 cents.

### Third Luckenbach Steamer Torpedoed.

Washington, November 17.—  
A dispatch from an Atlantic port states that a third of the Luckenbach steamers operating in the Atlantic trade has been sunk by an enemy submarine.

The Luckenbach Line has suffered heavier than any other American company since the war started, two of its best boats having been sent to the bottom at short intervals early after the breaking out of hostilities.

### Sailing Fleet Needed.

Washington, November 18.—  
Thomas A. Edison advocates that sailing vessels totalling a million tons be added to the American fleet of steamers now being built for use in the war zone. Admiral Capps of the shipping board is now considering the suggestion.

### Freight Bars Certain Articles.

Washington, November 18.—  
The War Board has barred from transportation by freight over the railroad lines of the country for the present a list of 500 articles which are not deemed essential for the conduct of the war or for the support of the people of the nation.

### General Pershing in the Trenches.

Washington, November 20.—  
A dispatch from American Headquarters in France states that General Pershing has just returned from a personal visit to the front line trenches held by the American troops and reports that the German bombardments of the American positions are nothing more than the usual bombardments along the entire western front.

### The Ecuador Revolt.

Washington, November 20.—  
A message from Onayquil brings the information that the revolution in Ecuador is not serious. The activities of the revolutionists, it is stated, are confined to a few important villages in the interior.

### Race Riot Charges.

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## GENERAL NEWS.

**Germany Against the World.**  
The rest of the world can do without Germany. For purposes of recovery under peace conditions Germany is utterly dependent on the rest of the world. Let the representatives of the Allies and the United States meet in the next few months and decide their peace terms once for all. Afterwards let Germany be immutably penalised for every month by which she prolongs the struggle beyond an assigned period. But also let her be assured that she will have sufficient access to market and raw materials, the full conditions of a safe and happy future if she concedes reparation, restitution, guarantees, and if she consents once for all to take her place amongst the society of nations on the basis of pacific equality no more and no less. The use of economic power will be the crux of statesmanship which means to win both the war and the peace. With the stupendous combination of land power, sea power, air-power, and economic weapons which the Allies and America will wield next year, they will have it altogether in their hands to ensure as well the moral justice, as the inherent cohesion, and stability of a new international order.—Exchange.

**Germany's Children.**  
The German Government has offered to give a premium of five hundred marks to every poor unmarried woman who bears a child and to contribute to the child's support during the first fourteen years of its life. Such children will be considered legitimate. In 1850, after the thirty years' war, polygamy was legislated in Germany. The population had sunk then from seventeen millions to about four millions, mostly female, and it was legally ordained that, owing to the necessities of the time and the reduction of the population by sword, pestilence, and famine, every man should be allowed to take two wives for a period of ten years. The Emperor Karl of Austria has already published a decree legitimising the numerous "legitimate children born in Austria since the beginning of the war.

## NOTICES.

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It brings to you all the latest dances and plays them in perfect dance time. 20% discount allowed for cash with order.

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**N. LAZARUS,**  
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN  
28, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

**Do You Suffer from any SKIN OR BLOOD DISEASE**

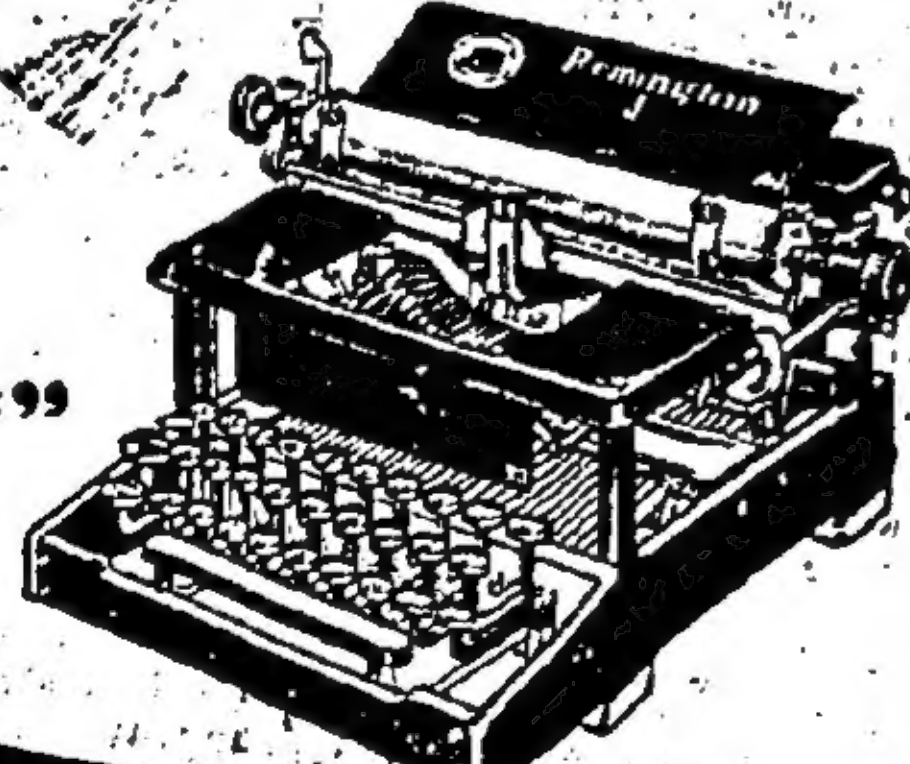
Such as Eczema, Scrofula, Bad Leg, Abscesses, Ulcers, Disordered Swellings, Boils, Pimples, Sores of any kind, Piles, Blood Poison, Rheumatism, Gout, etc. If so, don't waste your time and money on useless lotions and money outcashes which cannot get below the surface of the skin. What you want, and what you must have to be permanently cured, is a medicine that will thoroughly free the blood of the poisonous matter which alone at the true cause of your suffering. Clarke's Blood Mixture is just such a medicine. It is composed of ingredients which quickly attack, overcome, and expel from the blood all impurities (from whatever cause arising), and by rendering it clean and pure, can be relied on to effect a complete and lasting cure.

**Clarke's Blood Mixture**  
WILL CURE YOU PERMANENTLY.

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**TO BE LET.**—First class FURNISHED ROOMS, suitable for Single Men, or Married Couples, with or without board. Electric Light and Bells. use of Telephone. Terms moderate: Tel. No. K 3. Apply T. E. Hall, Palace Hotel, Kowloon.

**TO BE LET.**—A FLAT in Nathan Road, Kowloon. FOUR ROOMED-HOUSES in Kowloon.

Apply to:—**HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.**, Alexandra Buildings.

**TO BE LET.**—HOUSES in MORETON TERRACE and Broadwood Terrace.

HOUSES on Sharnon, CANTON. OFFICES in York Buildings. Apply to:—**THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.**

## TO BE LET.

**TO BE LET.**—At the Peak, HALF HOUSE. Suitable for two bachelors. Partly furnished. Terms very moderate. Apply Box 1339 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

**TO BE LET.**—ON MONTHLY TENANCY—Godown, House, &c. situated on M. L. 1, Shaikwan, known as Black-head's Soap Works, Apply to Lowe Bingham & Matthews.

**WANTED TO BORROW** 1500 Good interest, guarantee and security—Urgent answer to "Will" c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

**WANTED.**—An experienced ASSISTANT to take charge of Export Department. Apply, stating experience and salary required, to P. O. Box 250. c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

**POSITION WANTED** as NURSE or CHAMBERMAID, for the period of a journey to America, by a lady desirous of obtaining free passage from Hongkong to New York. Apply Box 1343 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

**HELP!** HEATHER DAY  
30th November  
Proceeds for wounded Soldiers irrespective of Nationality in Scottish Hospitals.

## PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

**GEO. P. LAMMERT.**  
AUCTIONEER, APPRAISER  
AND SURVEYOR.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

**THURSDAY, the 29th November, 1917.**

commencing at 5 p.m. at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street.

A Valuable Collection of Postage Stamps

Including rare specimens of Hongkong, Macao, China, British and French Colonies etc., etc.

On view from Monday the 26th inst.

Catalogue will be issued. Terms—Cash on delivery.

**GEO. P. LAMMERT.**  
Auctioneer.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

**MONDAY**

the 3rd December, 1917, at 3 o'clock in the AFTERNOON at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street.

The following Valuable Leasehold property situate at Victoria Hongkong and registered as The Remaining Portion of Inland Lot No. 1217 together with the message thereon known as No. 4 Ripon Terrace.

The above property is held for the unexpired residue of a term of 99 years created therein by a "Crown Lease" dated the 20th December 1892.

The annual Crown Rent is £42.

For further particulars, and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Lo and Lo, Solicitors, for the Mortgagee or to the undersigned.

**GEO. P. LAMMERT.**  
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 18th day of November, 1917.

## NOTICE.

**HEATHER DAY.**

CENTRAL DISTRICT.

LADIES assisting in the sale of Badges, collecting, etc., are requested to call at the City Hall on **TUESDAY, 27th inst.** between the hours of 5 P.M. and 6 P.M., to receive their Boards, Tins and Baskets, etc.

**PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.**

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "ECUADOR"

From SAN FRANCISCO, HONOLULU, JAPAN PORTS, SHANGHAI & MANILA.

The above mentioned vessel having arrived from above ports, Consignees of cargo are hereby informed that their cargo is being landed at their risk into the hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, and stored at Consignees' Risk.

Consignees of cargo are hereby notified that they must produce an Import Permit signed by the Superintendent of Imports & Exports Hongkong before bill of lading can be countersigned.

All broken, chafed and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined on Saturday 1st Dec. 1917, at 10 a.m.

All claims must be presented within a month of the steamer's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognized.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns and all goods remaining undelivered after December 3rd 1917, will be subject to rent.

No fire insurance whatever will be effected.

Consignees are requested to send in their bills of lading for countersignature immediately.

**PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.**  
B. C. MOERTON,  
General Agent.  
Hongkong, 26th November, 1917.

## NOTICES.

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ALL SIZES IN STOCK

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**THE UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.**  
Honorary Secretaries & Treasurers.

Hongkong, 15th January, 1917

G. R.

Any European, Non-Asiatic or Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person at the Central Police Station between the hours of 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. daily.

Applicants will be required to produce Passports or identification papers.

All persons with certain exceptions who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916.

Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G. P. O. and at all Police Stations.

The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50.

## NOTICES.

**CAST IRON RAINWATER PIPES AND FITTINGS.**  
**FRANK SMITH & CO.**  
6, DES VEAUX ROAD, CENTRAL.  
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### BIRTH.

FORSYTH.—At Peak Hospital, on 27th November, 1917, to Dr. and Mrs. Forsyth, a son.

### DEATH.

RONALDSON.—Killed in action in France, on 4th October 2nd Lt. J. G. Ronaldson, Royal W. Surrey Regt, late of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, London Staff.

## The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1917.

### CHINA'S FLOODS.

Following upon the appalling and devastating floods in the North of China by which a large number of people lost their lives and many more their property, while thousands of others became homeless and an area of some 12,000 square miles was flooded, in which countless thousands of arable acres were ruined, we learn with much interest from the columns of the *Peking Daily News* that steps are being taken by which it is hoped to prevent or at least to mitigate in future occurrences of such terrible disasters which, on a scale more or less vast, have occurred far too often in the history of China. In common with others, we have held that much could be done, if not to entirely eradicate such periodic floods, at least greatly to mitigate their terrible consequences. We are very glad, therefore, to read that recently two interesting documents have been the light in which suggestions are made by experts as to how best to tackle the problem by which floods in China will be prevented. The first and less important of these documents is, we learn from our *Peking* contemporary, a report of the Hai Ho Conservancy Board on the problem of the preservation of the Hai Ho as a navigable waterway. This report is signed by Messrs. H. van der Veen, I. T. Pincione, and von Heidenstam. As this triumvirate probably knows more about conservancy matters than do any other three men in China, their report, if followed, should go far towards solving the very grave problem to which they now call serious attention. Mr. von Heidenstam is the senior of the three in some respects and his general knowledge of conservancy matters as they affect China is very wide. Mr. van der Veen is consulting engineer to the National Conservancy Bureau, and Mr. Pincione is engineer to the Hai Ho Conservancy Board.

In the first of the documents referred to, these three experts unanimously recommend "a radical and complete scheme which would provide adequate and able channels to the sea for the Pei Ho and the Yangtze Ho, independent of the Hai Ho, as well as a sufficient direct outlet for the flood water system of Obihli of the Yangtze Ho." "These measures," they add, "are imperative." The second document is in the nature of a Report on the Problem of River Conservancy in the Province of Obihli, by Mr. van der Veen, submitted to the Director General of Flood Prevention and River Conservancy for Obihli Province, Mr. Heiung Hsi-ling. The report deals with the matter exhaustively, concluding with a suggestion that is entirely in accord with the first finding of the Board of three whose report we have already noticed. Following on the passage which we have quoted from their report is a paragraph that reads as follows:—"Therefore in the interests of all concerned, a joint Commission should be immediately appointed to arrange for the making of a survey and the collection of such necessary data as will enable it to consider the question in all its aspects and to draw up the general outline of the solution of the entire problem."

It is obvious, of course, that unless such a survey is made, little can be done towards coping with the matter, and it is therefore to be hoped that the Chinese Government will act upon the suggestion without delay. The initial outlay for the survey—\$150,000, it is estimated at—is large, but it is trifling when placed in comparison with the damage (some \$200,000,000) caused by the recent floods. The question, as the experts quoted above state, is "imperative," and unless a serious attempt is made to deal with it on the scientific lines recommended, vast numbers of the population of China will continue to suffer from the periodic flooding of the rivers.

### Kwangtung's Citizen Soldiers.

It would appear from an item in our Canton correspondent's letter of yesterday that something is occurring beneath the surface in regard to the recruiting of so-called citizen soldiers by Dr. Sun Yat-sen, to which we drew attention on Saturday last. It is stated that Dr. Sun has "agreed" to suspend the enlistment of these mob troops—a fact which, in itself, warrants the view that the authorities have had their eyes on the movement. The development comes not before its time, either, as everyone who remembers the events of the 1913 upheaval in Canton knows what a pernicious measure of power these misnamed soldiery and their commanders gathered into their own hands. The strange part about the whole business, however, is that Luk Wing-ting, who seems to be "the power behind the throne," gives it out that those citizen soldiers who guarantee that they will cause no disturbances may remain, while the others must be disbanded. Apart from the value of any guarantees coming from these ruffians, we should like to know what possible justification there can be for the creation of an irregular soldiery apparently responsible to no-one but themselves.

### Past Troubles.

The whole revolt of the South against the North originated in a protest against the growing power of the military in the councils of the nation. Yet we do not hesitate to say that nine-tenths of Canton's troubles in recent years have been solely due to lack of control over the military element. And it certainly does not help towards peace and concord when pirates and brigands are collected together and given the powers and authority of military bodies. If Canton or Kwangtung require troops, let them be regularly enrolled and placed under proper control. The creation of these other groups can only lead to endless friction and unrest. But perhaps that is the very thing which Dr. Sun and his satellites are seeking to produce. For out of internal trouble they apparently hope to be able to wrest some power into their own hands and to keep it there.

### Capital and Labour.

The deputation, comprising representatives of employers and workmen connected with the ship-building trades, which awaited on the Prime Minister the other day, was, as Mr. Lloyd George said, "quite unique." Such a step is to be welcomed particularly because of the frequently strained relations that unfortunately mark the association of capital and labour, and it is to be hoped that it may be, as the Premier states, considered as indicative of "a very important step forward in the industrial relations of Great Britain." If such be the case, it will undoubtedly be one of the most encouraging features in the prosecution of the war, because without a good understanding between employers and workmen, the securing of victory will unquestionably be an increasingly difficult matter. Far too often, and almost invariably for very inadequate reasons, disputes, lasting for a more or less lengthy period, occur between employers and employed and these are on many occasions allowed to drift before pressure is brought to bear upon both parties to exercise a little common sense, justice and fairplay in their attitude. The swooping down of a Board of Trade official has not always been found to be as efficacious as it was hoped to be, and as might have been expected, at least during war time. Consequently, it is extremely gratifying to note a general desire—at least, in one important industry—to bring about a more satisfactory state of affairs. No doubt, the suggestions submitted by the deputation in question will be duly considered, and it is to be hoped that they will be found to be suitable as the basis for more satisfactory relations in future between capital and labour generally.

### No Infected Rats.

The number of rats killed and examined in the Colony during the week ending November 10 was 2,178 and during the following week 2,257. None of these were found to be infected.

### DAY BY DAY.

NO AMOUNT OF PAY EVER MADE A GOOD SOLDIER. A GOOD TEACHER, A GOOD ARTIST, OR A GOOD WORKMAN.—Ruskin.

To-morrow's Anniversary.  
To-morrow is the 18th anniversary of the Modder River Battle.

The Dollar.  
The opening rate of the dollar on demand today was 2s. 10 7/8d. The closing rate will be found on Page 1.

Hon. Mr. Ho Fook Honoured.  
We understand that the Chinese Government has decorated the Hon. Mr. Ho Fook with the 3rd Class Order of the Excellent Crop.

Another Motor Mishap.  
A Chinese has been conveyed to Hospital suffering from injuries received owing to being knocked down by motor car No. 14 at Hangchow yesterday.

Kailan Output.  
The total output of the Kailan Mining Administration's mines for the week ending November 10 amounted to 68,781 tons and the sales during the period to 69,711 tons.

Coolie's Injury.  
A coolie employed at the Hongkong Hotel to carry luggage was taken to the Government Civil Hospital yesterday suffering from a compound fracture of the leg, sustained owing to a bag falling on it.

Popular Lecture.  
The Union Church Guild meets to-morrow at 9 o'clock in the Lecture Hall, Kennedy Road, when a lecture will be delivered by Professor Wright, of the University, the subject being "Scott's Novels." This lecture is open to the public.

Banished Several Times.  
A Chinese was charged before Mr. J. B. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, with returning from banishment. It was stated that the man had returned several times and on the last occasion was banished for twenty years. His Worship committed him for trial.

A Heavy Fine.  
A Chinese was charged before Mr. J. B. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, on remand, with being in possession of 30 tins of prepared opium. Revenue Officer Wildin stated that the crew of the junk had abandoned and could not be found. Defendant said the boat was chartered by Japanese, and he did not know the charterer's name. His Worship inflicted a fine of \$2,000, or, in default, six months' hard labour.

Italian Convent Bazaar.  
It is only once a year that the Italian Convent appeals to the general public for help, and this it will again do on Saturday next, when the annual bazaar will open at 10 a.m. The Convent's need of financial assistance is great and urgent. In normal times it is assisted with a grant-in-aid from the Mother House in Italy, but in consequence of the war, the help received from Europe has been reduced to a negligible quantity. The transfer of some 150 little Chinese children to the orphanage in Hongkong has enlarged the expenditure in maintenance bills, and the Convent authorities confidently rely on the traditional generosity of its Chinese patrons to supplement the charity of its European friends.

Service Outing.  
This week-end the Detachment, Army Ordnance Corps, in charge of the O.O. Det., finished its "S.E.F. season," as it might be termed, with a day trip to Macao, a keenly enjoyed and fitting climax to the periodical relaxation and pleasure provided by the kindness of the subscribers to the Services Entertainment Fund this summer and autumn. The Detachment on this occasion was also deeply indebted to the Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Co., Ltd., which granted free-lunch passages for the whole party to Macao and back, and, further, made special arrangements for the party's return journey. To all of these, the Fund, the Company, and Mr. Arnold, a hearty vote of thanks and keen appreciation was passed by the party at dinner.

### THE FREIGHT MARKET.

No Increased Activity Apparent.

Messrs. Snowman and Co. report under date of November 24 as follows:—  
The market has not, since we last reported on the 10th instant, shown any increased activity, though the demand is still strong for vessels on time-charter, and rates are firm, as evidenced by the fixture of a 2,000 ton vessel for twelve months at \$67,000.00 per month.

The Saigon/Hongkong rate, as advised in our last report, closed at 92 cents per picul. However, our local rice market was not strong, and the rate further declined to \$0.80 cents per picul, at which figure three small outsiders were fixed. Shortly afterwards the rate weakened still more, by the fixture of a medium sized outsider at \$0.75 cents per picul. It again strengthened a little and the fixture of a medium sized outsider is reported at \$0.80 cents per picul.

Exports of Rice.—From Saigon from the 1st January to 2nd November, amounted to 832,704 tons as compared with 827,020 tons for the same period last year. The quotation for No. 2 White round sifed rice, stands at \$3.20 per picul f.o.b. Saigon for November, December shipment.

Saigon/Philippines.—Nothing to add to our previous report.

Saigon/Java.—Nothing to report.  
Bangkok/Hongkong.—In our last report we advised the closing of this rate at \$1.20/\$1.10 per picul, for inside/outside the bar loading respectively, and indicated a fall in the rate, which duly came about, as it now stands at \$0.75/\$0.65, but with no fixtures reported.

Coal.—The demand has shown no improvement, and the Japan-Hongkong rate is nominally \$1.17.00 per ton. For southern business the demand is still unsatisfied and only the fixture of a medium sized outsider is reported at Hongkong Saigon at \$1.70 per ton. Apart from this the market stands as per our last report.

### PIANOFORTE RECITAL.

Mr. Denman Fuller commenced a series of informal pianoforte recitals at the Helena May Institute last night, when there was a very large audience of interested listeners. The programme was of the lighter order, as a contrast to many of Mr. Fuller's previous recitals, and a feature was the inclusion of many numbers by modern composers which, though generally unknown, are of distinct merit. These called for delicate interpretation, and the recitalist brought out their charm and beauty to the full. In the three items drawn respectively from Handel, Brahms and Liszt, Mr. Fuller once again demonstrated his fine grasp of music of a higher order. The whole of the numbers were deeply enjoyed, and the next recital will be looked forward to with much interest. Last night's programme was as follows:—  
Air and Variations, Handel; Arabesque, Arensky; Capriccio, Brahms; Golliwog's Cake Walk, Debussy; Squiggle, A. Somervell; Serenade Levantine, Alpbarsky; Pierrette, C. Chaminade; The Sleep Stealer, Colin Taylor; Study, Liszt.

The Colony's Death Rate.  
During the week ending November 4, the death rate in the Colony was 20.8 per thousand per annum, as against a rate for the corresponding week of last year of 27.7. The rate for the week ending November 11 was 22.9, against a rate of 27.1 for the same week last year.

Thefts From Garage.  
Mr. Lauritzen, of the Dragon Motor Car Company, has reported to the Police that during the night of the 25th inst. some person gained an entrance to his all of these, the Fund, the Company, and Mr. Arnold, a hearty vote of thanks and keen appreciation was passed by the party at dinner.

### "HEATHER DAY."

Details Of Friday's Celebrations.

The organisers of this year's "Heather Day," which is to be celebrated on Friday, are certainly leaving no stone unturned in their efforts to make a bumper collection for the benefit of wounded soldiers, and, judging from all the portents, their exertions will be rewarded in a manner befitting such endeavour. Residents have been simply prepared for the call on their generosity by posters galore, the Murray Parade Ground is every day assuming the appearance of an intended rendezvous of merry-makers, and behind the scenes we know that a great work of preparation is going on.

From an advance copy of the official programme for the day, which will be on sale to-morrow at the price of \$1, we learn that the day opens officially at 8 a.m., this being the hour at which a host of ladies will commence the selling of badges, of which there will be two kinds. The first will be a St. Andrew's Cross mounted on blue ribbon, the other being the crest of the St. Andrew's Society on a blue rosette. Heather will be attached to each badge. The town has been conveniently split up into districts. During the course of the morning, a procession of decorated motor cars will take place in the central streets of the city, following which a collection will be made in all the offices. The headquarters of the collectors will be the Cricket Club Pavilion and here, during the morning, music will be provided by bands and pipers and light refreshments will be available for the helpers. An auction of articles sent in to benefit the fund will be held at 1 o'clock.

In the afternoon, the great attraction will be the Fair, and this promises to be an epoch-making thing for Hongkong. A real power-driven merry-go-round, swing boats, shooting gallery, Aunt Sally, bran pie, Punch and Judy, a shu e, a joy wheel, donkey rides and a Zoo are only a few of the attractions that will draw crowds to the Parade Ground. In fact, so many and varied are the side-shows that everyone will have ample opportunity to spend as much as they like and not feel bored. The Fair will be opened at 3.30 p.m., when His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government, (the Hon. Mr. Claud Severn, C.M.G.), and members of the Executive and Legislative Councils, together with others, will be met by the President of the St. Andrew's Society, (the Hon. Mr. C. E. Anton), and the Committee. Pipers will be in evidence and there will be a procession of the party round the ground. "The fun of the fair" will be continued all the afternoon and evening, closing at 11.30.

A word of praise should be given to the compilers of the souvenir programme which is written in a breezy and humorous manner, profusely illustrated with happy little sketches, and full of information of every sort for the guidance of those who will be entering into the day's activities—and these will be almost everybody. It is the joint production of Messrs. Kelly and Walsh, Ltd., and the South China Morning Post. At the price of \$1 it should have a large sale.

### Opportunity for Philatelists.

St. Andrew's Fair will be continued on Saturday afternoon and evening. On Friday, Messrs. Cheung will take photographs of the Fair, and these will be on sale in the form of pictorial post cards on Saturday. The Fair Post Office will be provided with a special "chop" for these and for all other correspondence which may pass through it, a special staff being delegated for this work. The "chop" will be of the ordinary Post Office type, enclosing the words "St. Andrew's Fair, (a cross), 30th November, 1917, Hongkong." The charges, including stamps, for postage will be five cents for local delivery and 10 cents for foreign. This will be a unique opportunity for collectors.

### TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

If the rumour is true that someone is about to endow the office of Prime Minister with a residence in the west of England, No. 10, Downing Street will have its rural counterpart, and some reduced parish will begin to collect the first layers of a rich historical deposit. We have never in England been very free in giving away official residences, and the First Lord of the Treasury, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and the First Lord of the Admiralty are the only three Cabinet officers one can recall at the moment which carry such a prerequisite, and in which tenants come and go but the furniture—or most of it—remains on, just as it does in the houses of Wesleyan ministers.

No. 10, Downing Street, goes with the office of First Lord of the Treasury. It is only in the present century that the office of Prime Minister secured legal recognition, but as most of the old Premiers took the office of First Lord of the Treasury most of them have lived in No. 10, Downing Street, Lord Salisbury, who preferred the Foreign Secretaryship, being one of the very few who never occupied the house. If the new house is attached to the office of Prime Minister the precedent set in the case of No. 10, Downing Street, will have been followed. It is, however, the fact that Sir Robert Walpole, the first Prime Minister who lived in Downing Street, might have had the house not for his office but for himself. The gift was intended in that form, and as a public institution and one of the prizes of great eminence in English public life it is among the minor gifts made by that great man to his country.

Soldiers of the British army have had to wait 100 years before an increase of pay came their way. In the year 1795—122 years ago—the daily rate of pay of the private soldier was raised from 8s. 10d. There appears to have been great irregularity (writes "G. B.") in the payment of the army during the latter end of the reign of King James II. and that of the reign of King William III. In those days the publicans upon whom the troops were quartered were not only obliged to treat them for their food, but also to advance them part of their pay. Under King Henry V. the archers were paid 6d. a day. Sometimes the King, as security, covenanted to deliver, in pledge, on a certain day, jewels to the value of the money to be paid to the soldiers, the jewels to be returned at any time the King should choose to redeem them within a year and a day from the time of their delivery. If not redeemed within that time they might be disposed of in order to provide money to meet the soldiers' pay. At the death of King Henry V. many of his jewels were in the hands of captains who had indentured to serve him. These officers applied for permission to sell the jewels and to pay into the Exchequer the balance over and above that required to meet the demands of the army.

In the beginning of the reign of King Henry VII. "conduct money" was paid. This was an allowance for marching, and was calculated at the rate of 8d. for every 20 miles which the soldier should march. In the year 1594 soldiers stationed in Ireland were unable to get their pay. At length they surrounded the coach of the Lord Lieutenant when he was going in state to church, and declared that if they did not in a few days receive what was due to them they would use force. The Lord Lieutenant promised redress, and threw to them his purse, containing 30 guineas. This was contemptuously thrown back into the coach. Queen Mary, who was then Regent—the King was in Flanders—hearing of the trouble, ordered £1,000 to be paid to the officers and men out of her privy purse, promising that the balance due should be paid at an early date. Eight years later £2,000 more was paid, still leaving a large balance due, for the £3,000 was all the money the soldiers had received for 13 years. "Shillin' a day, Bloomin' good pay—Lucky to touch it, a shillin' a day!"



## FROM THE PULPIT.

The Christian Name.

Notes of a sermon by the Rev. J. Kirk Macdonald at Union Church on Sunday morning:—  
“And the disciples were called Christians first in Antioch.” Acts 11/26.

This Antioch was a great city, third, in its own estimation second, in the old empire. Its magnificence had been built up by a succession of the Greek Kings of Syria, and it enjoyed a fine climate and beautiful situation on the banks of the Orontes, rendering it a favorite resort for the wealth and fashion of the day. “What ever money could buy or luxury could suggest,” Antioch is said to have contained, and its inhabitants were known for a gay and pleasure-loving crowd. “Of all the tracts of the Orient the leader and arbitress,” is the city’s proud, claim for itself, but on temporary writers hesitate between it and Alexandria for the leadership in vice, and when Juvenal sought to describe the moral corruption of Rome he put it that the Orontes had flowed into the Tiber. Such was the city wherein the gospel was first preached to Greeks as well as Jews, by refugees from the persecution which arose about Stephen. A large Church was gathered, and consolidated under a year’s ministry of Barnabas and Paul, and there the appellation “Christian” was first applied. No word is in common use today, yet only three times is it found in the New Testament, my text being the first instance. Much later we find it used by Agrippa to Paul; “With but little persuasion thou wouldst fain make me a Christian.” The touch of contempt is evident there, and the same comes out in the third and last reference, which is when St. Peter writes of a man having to suffer “as a Christian,” that is to say simply for being a Christian. The term did not originate with the Christians themselves. They spoke of themselves as disciples, believers, brethren. As for the Jews, they called them Nazarenes, the most contemptuous designation they could think of. It seems to have been left to the nimble wits of heathen Antioch to put together this term which has grown in width and depth and height of meaning these 1900 years, which stands now for what is most sacred in human experience, most exalted in human achievement, most inspiring to endeavour and most pure in hope. We seem shut up to the conclusion that the term was bestowed as one of derision, almost a nickname, a word to bandy at street corners to show how little was thought of those it was applied to. The people of Antioch seem to have had a talent and a reputation for this sort of thing, indeed it is said to have led later to the ruin of their city at the hands of Chosroes, who was not a man to be trifled with and resented the exercise of their pretty wit upon himself.

But however that may be, it sometimes happens that a by-name hits the truth, in which case it is likely to stick, for worse if the truth be discreditable, for better if it is honourable. The latter was the case with the term Christian; therefore this word, first tripped off ribald tongues, became in time so sacred and so potent that the Emperor Julian tried to get rid of it and substitute Galilean when he set himself too late to win back the world to paganism. Whoever they were that invented the term, they must have had some insight, consciously or not, into certain significant things. This Latin form of the Greek translation of a Hebrew word stood for a new principle, published unwittingly by Pilate in his triple inscription on Christ’s cross. It was a solvent of racial and religious difficulties of quite a new potency. Jew and Gentile were meeting together in the new community on common terms. Social distinctions of rich and poor, plebeian and patrician, slave and free man, also disappeared. What then could these people be?

The word oftenest on their lips was Christ, which seemed to stand for this obliteration of

dividing lines, “breaking down the middle wall of partition.” Christians therefore they became in the eyes of Antioch so far as these could see, though only in the way of ridicule.

Time, they say, takes strange revenge, and later on the people of Antioch made it their boast that theirs was “the patriarchal city of the Christian name.” St. Chrysostom found cause to tell them that they did not seem to care though they were surpassed by much smaller places in the practice of the Christian virtues—which goes to show that between human nature then and now there are points in common. That is so, and all along, this lovely and gracious term, this honourable and creditable title, has been able to keep itself pure in spite of unworthiness in many of its wearers. Neither the contempt put into it by opponents nor the disgrace brought on it by adherents has been able to keep it in the mire.

Christian. For what cowardly superstition has the sacred word been made to stand in its time, making the organised church appear to be the enemy of light, of reason, and of human freedom? For what rapacious deeds has it not been vouchsafed, when the armies of despots have moved to conquer under “consecrated” banners? Is there a line, e.g., of more concentrated sarcasm in the whole range of literature than that in the Pope’s description of the Red man’s heaven, the remote spot where “no friends torment, no Christians thirst for gold?” The sarcasm is but too well deserved, but where does its sting lie? Where but in the inconsistency between the Christian creed and the nominal Christian’s conduct? Robbery and greed of gold are what the world expects from other quarters, but in a Christian nation they are a vile reproach, and the fact is a notable tribute to Jesus Christ.

Christians!! Thus may you hear the word in the mouth of men who see or believe, or affect to believe; they see us who call ourselves by the name to be just as worldly-minded, as eager for our own, as feverishly anxious for to-morrow as other people. “What do ye more than others?” the Master asked of His disciples: the man of the world puts the same enquiry in his different way, and he has a right to. And if one of us openly falls, what sneers are heard, what a chorus of condemnation! “There is a Christian for you,” they cry, and seem to imagine they have justified their own attitude to the gospel, which is to have nothing to do with it beyond pouring scorn on those who discredit it. But once again where does the sting lie? You cannot answer that without paying homage to the Christian ideal, and perhaps the poor, inconsistent creature who has tried and failed is better worth respect than you who take good care not to try.

Christian? You may hear it questioned almost sadly by some whose experience of life has been so unfortunate, or whose outlook has been so one-sided that they doubt whether any Christians are to be found. But the very basis of the doubt lies in the fact that there has come into this world, a vision, a goal, an ideal of faith and life which is known to men in Christ. When a man demands to be shown a real Christian what he asks is to have someone pointed out who approaches a certain standard and expectation which have got into his mind from some source, but which certainly he did not originate. The ideal comes to us in Christ, and when all admissions have been made, approaches to it have been made near enough and numerous enough to keep it alive in the world and in the sight even of those whose complaint it is nowhere to be seen.

We all know well enough what we mean by “a Christian.” Your experience has been strange if you have not had knowledge of men and women, not espoused as assassins, over whose gravesides, if not sooner, the general testimony has been that in their humble lives the gospel has been fairly exemplified, subject, of course, to the short-comings which belong to our humanity, but well sufficient to refresh our own endeavour.

## “HEATHER DAY” CONCERT.

Enjoyable Programme at the Victoria.

A fund of enjoyable items was provided at the Victoria Theatre last night, by the Maggie Pierrot Troupe, for the large audience which gathered at the concert in aid of the “Heather Day” Fund, which should benefit to a considerable amount. The audience was in a particularly happy mood, and the members of the Troupe delighted all with their exceptionally well-chosen and well-rendered numbers. Pts. Pickering, with the song “Ipswich” was successful in tying the tongues of the audience when he induced them to attempt the chorus, and Sergeant McGregor was well received in his item “The Experiences of a Tack”. Les Opl. While was heard to advantage in the song “When you Come Home” and had to reply to the insistent demands for an encore. Pipers McGrew and McGregor, with the bagpipes, brought down the house, and it was with reluctance that the audience had to allow them to leave the stage. Not the least entertaining number of the programme was that provided by Mr. Gordon Cook in his “Bundle of Sorprises”. There were other numerous items, all of which gave great pleasure, the dancing of Mlle. Sterling being exceptionally good. Splendid orchestral music was provided by the Middlesex Orchestra under the direction of Pte. H. Norris, with Opl. White, R. E. (violin), Sapper Burgess, R. E. (cornet), and Sergt. Major Jenkins, (flute). The members of the Maggie Pierrot Troupe are as follows:—Sergt. McGregor, Corpl. Adams, 2nd. Corpl. Charters, Les. Corpl. White, Sappers Townsend and Kearsley. Royal Engineers; Privates Marchesi, Pickering and Simpson 25th Bn. Middlesex Regiment.

Bishop of Sarawak.

The ceremony of the consecration of the Rev. Ernest Denny Logie Danson, as fifth Bishop of Labuan and Sarawak, took place at Lambeth Palace Chapel on September 21. The Archbishop of Canterbury performed the ceremony.

Christian. Oh to be worthier of the name! That is a Christian’s ambition. Cherish it hopefully, believingly. Christ can enable us by our lives to add something in our degree to the reverence and love with which the word shall be said after our lives have become part of the influences from the past which shape the future.

Christian. Some one listens who admits that what the preacher says is true, but it is not for him. Situated as he, surrounded by so much to hinder and so little to help, the thing is more than he can attempt. Well, remember that it was in frivolous, vicious Antioch, men and women, essaying the new life, first received that name which you are setting aside as too good for you. Through all that bad environment was heard of old, as through the worst can yet be heard to-day, the call of the Lord Who came with the very purpose to save us from our sins: “Come unto Me.”

Ancient Antioch is gone. All that remains “a mean and miserable place,” with but a handful of people. But the name which there began is becoming that of more and ever more of the enlightened sons of men. Its river is diverted from its former course and finds to-day a new outlet to the sea. But the river of life shall flow constant out of the Throne of God and of the Lamb, and from its banks springs leaves for the healing of the nations. The very rocks of the city’s mountain boundary have been broken and upheaved by frequent earthquakes till the features of the landscape are passed from recognition. But the Rock of Ages still stands fast, and in its cleft sinners may hide, whilst on its base foundation is reared the steadfast Church, into which we are built, a spiritual temple.

## DAIRY FARM NEWS.

## POULTRY.

OUR  
HOUSE FED CAPONS  
AND  
CHICKENS  
ARE THE BEST IN THE EAST  
— ) 30 ( —  
TENDER EATING, DELICATE  
FLAVOUR---TRY THEM.

JUST TO HAND  
A SUPPLY OF  
CHRISTMAS CARDS

IN SIMPLE STYLES  
SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST, LTD.  
3, Wyndham Street. Tel. 440.

## FOOTBALL.

Royal Engineers v. 25th Middlesex.

This United Services League match is to be played to-morrow on the Navy ground at Happy Valley, kick-off at 4 p.m. The R. E. team will be:—Clarke, Blumfield and Lucas; Charters, Smith (capt.) and White; Strange, Townsend, Gordon, Hortop and Passell.

## Intercession Service.

The St. Andrew-side Intercession Service for Missions will be held at the Cathedral to-morrow evening, at 6 p.m. The preacher will be the Rev. R. C. Taylor, of the West China Mission.

## Bishop Lander.

The Bishop of Victoria has returned from Canton, where he has spent ten days visiting the C.M.S. and other Missionary institutions. The Bishop will give a short address at the service in St. John’s Cathedral in connection with the American Day of Thanksgiving and Prayer on Thursday, November 29 at 12 (noon).

## SAKURA BEER



SOLE AGENTS:  
SUZUKI & CO.  
TEL 468  
ALEXANDRA BUILDING.

TO-DAY’S  
ADVERTISEMENTS.

## ITALIAN CONVENT.

BAZAAR—BAZAAR—BAZAAR  
On Saturday, 1st December, 1917, and two following days,  
Commencing each day at 10 a.m.  
Ladies’ Dresses, Children’s Frocks, Table Covers, Handkerchiefs, Boys’ Tunic and Sailor Suits, and Jerseys.  
Is a large variety of style.  
N.B.—No ticket can be exchanged for Souvenir if presented after 3rd December, 1917, when the Bazaar will be closed.  
“LUCKY WELL” OF TOYS!  
Children’s Stall of Sweets, Chocolates and Confectionery of every description.  
Give your Children a Treat by sending them to the Bazaar.  
Hongkong 28th November, 1917.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED.

CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Consignees per Co’s Steamer

## “EUMAEUS.”

are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Holt’s Wharf, Kowloon, where it will lie at Consignee’s risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after 26th November.

Optional cargo will be landed unless notice has been given prior to steamer’s arrival.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and noon within the free storage period.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamer’s Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 3rd December, will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 17th Dec. or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, 26th November, 1917.

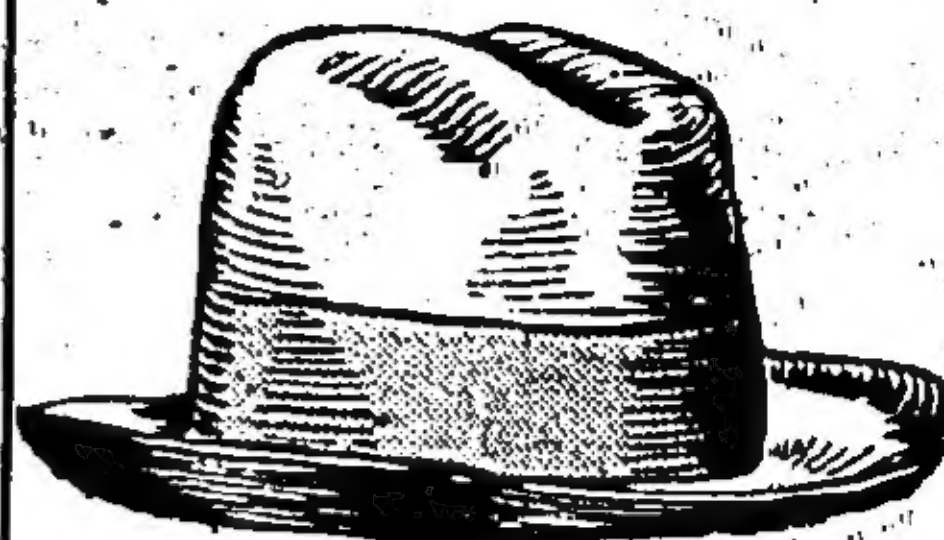
## TO BE LET.

TO BE LET.—Top flat Nathan Road, Kowloon. Furnished. Enamelled Bath, Gaißer &c. Apply to X Y Z. Care of “Hongkong Telegraph.”

## STYLISH HATS

You Sir—

Are cordially invited to call and inspect the latest styles in “HENRY HEATH” HATS which I have just arrived. In every hat is the combination of comfort and exclusive style.



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MACKINTOSH

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MEN’S WEAR SPECIALISTS,

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Wm. **Powell** Ltd.  
TELEPHONE 346

## “THETA”

## UNDERWEAR

is absolutely all-wool and unshrinkable, it is made by one of the oldest makers of Underwear in the United Kingdom. Comfort being assured.

WE STOCK IT IN ALL WEIGHTS.

KNITTED WAISTCOATS AND SWEATERS

GOLF HOSE, SOCKS, Etc.

## NEW

## “PHENIX”

## RECORDS

(MADE IN ENGLAND)

80 CTS. NET

DOUBLE SIDED.

THE ANDERSON MUSIC CO., LTD.

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TEL 1322.

## THE TOP NOTCH.

“King George IV”  
Scotch Whisky.



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WINE MERCHANTS,

4, QUEEN’S ROAD, CENTRAL, HONGKONG.



## SHIPPING

## P. &amp; O. S. N. Co.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.

WILL dispatch VESSELS to the Undermentioned PORTS

LONDON &amp; BOMBAY, VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID &amp; MARSEILLES.

SHANGHAI, MOJI AND KOBE.

LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, PORT SAID &amp; MARSEILLES.

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE &amp; YOKOHAMA.

LONDON &amp; BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID &amp; MARSEILLES.

WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS. Return tickets at a fare-and-a-half available to Europe for two years, or Intermediate Ports for six months. Round-the-world and through tickets to New York at Special Rates.

For PASSAGE RATES, HAND-BOOKS, FREIGHTS, DATES OF SAILING, ETC., apply to:-

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s office  
Hongkong, 1st April, 1917.E. V. D. Parr,  
Superintendent

## CANADIAN PACIFIC

OCEAN SERVICES

LIMITED



QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC

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In connection with the Canadian Pacific Railway.

EMPRESS OF ASIA. EMPRESS OF RUSSIA.

30,625 tons displacement. 30,625 tons displacement.  
Electric Heat in Every Cabin. Electric Light in Every Berth.  
One Two and Three-Room Suites with Private Bath.  
Laundry—Gymnasium—Verandah Cafe.

EMPRESS OF JAPAN. MONTEAGLE.

11,000 tons displacement. 11,000 tons displacement.  
Twin Screw Steel Steamships, with Modern Accommodations.  
Excellent Table. Reduced First Class Fare.  
S.S. "Monteagle" calls at Moji instead of Nagasaki. All Steamers call at Shanghai both East and West Bound.

Through Bills of Lading issued via Vancouver in connection with Canadian Pacific Ry. to all Overland Points in Canada and the United States, also to Pacific Coast Ports, European Ports and the West Indies.

For information as to Passage Fares, Freight Rates, etc. apply to Agents:

HONGKONG—MANILA—SHANGHAI—NAGASAKI—MOJI—KOBE—YOKOHAMA.

J. R. SHAW,  
General Agent, Passenger Department,  
Hong Kong.J. H. WALLACE,  
General Agent,  
Hong Kong.

TELEPHONE 42.

## BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

Regular Service Between  
SHANGHAI and JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD.

The above steamers have excellent saloon accommodation for passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.,  
Hongkong, Sept. 24, 1917. Agents.

## "ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN &amp; BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA & STRAITS  
TO  
UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to approach the undersigned.

Steamers proceed via Cape of Good Hope.  
Subject to change without notice.THE BANK LINE, LTD.,  
General Agents,or to REISS & Co. Canton  
Hongkong, Jan. 2, 1917.

## MOTOR CARS

FOR SALE OR HIRE  
ORDERS BOOKED IN ADVANCE. APPLY:-  
EXILE GARAGE.  
TEL. No. 1063. DES VUEX ROAD.

## SHIPPING

## NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong—

Subject to Alteration

Destination.	Steamers.	Sailing Date
L'DON via Singapore, Malacca, Penang, Colombo, Delagoa Bay, Cape Town, Madeira...		
VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE via Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Yokkaichi, & Yokohama...	Tokiwa Maru Capt. Ogura	THURS. 13th Dec. at noon.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama...	Mishima Maru Capt. Nishimura	TUES. 11th Dec. at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama...	Suwa Maru Capt. Sekine	FRI. 14th Dec. at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama...	Nikko Maru Capt. Takeda	FRI. 14th Dec. at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama...	Benten Maru Capt. Yamamoto	SATURDAY, 1st Dec.
KOBE	Totomi Maru Capt. Araki	SUNDAY, 2nd Dec.

EASTBOUND NEW YORK LINE VIA PANAMA CANAL. (CARGO ONLY).

NEW YORK via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama, San Francisco, Panama and Colon.  
\$ Wireless Telegraphy. NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.  
Telephone Nos. 292 & 293. B. KORI, Manager.

## TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE

VIA SHANGHAI, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN &amp; HONOLULU.

FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Hongkong.
PERSIA MARU	19,000	7th Dec.
KOREA MARU	18,000	19th Dec.
SERIA MARU	18,000	31st Dec.
TEYO MARU	22,000	11th Jan.
NIPPON MARU	11,000	23rd Jan.
SHIMO MARU	22,000	6th Feb.

The S.S. "NIPPON MARU" and S.S. "PERSIA MARU" will call at Shanghai.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO VIA JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINO CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA AND IQUIQUE.

THENCE BY TRANS ANDERSON ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamers: ANTO MARU 19,000 tons, 17th Dec. SEIYO MARU 14,000 tons, 14th Dec.

Tickets are interchangeable with the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd., and the Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

Passengers may travel by rail between ports of call in Japan free of charge. For full information as to rates, sailings, etc. apply to

T. DAICO, Agent. KING'S BUILDINGS. Telephone Nos. 2374 &amp; 2375.

## JAVA PACIFIC LINE

OF THE  
JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Monthly Service between MANILA, HONGKONG and SAN FRANCISCO. Next sailings for SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI.

Subject to change without notice. Sailing from Hongkong to San Francisco.

S.S. Tjikembang. 20th Dec. S.S. Tjikondari. 21st Dec.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY. The steamers have accommodation for a limited number of saloon passengers and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Points in the United States of America and Canada.

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to—  
HONGKONG, YORK BUILDINGS. Managing Agents.

## CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS.

S.S. CHINA

WILL SAIL FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA &amp; HONOLULU.

JANUARY 26, 1918.

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE AT INTERMEDIATE RATES.

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Prince's Buildings, Ice House Street. Tel. 1934.



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Please Apply to

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Telephone No. 215, Sub. Ex. No. 15.

Agents.

## SHIPPING

## C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers.	To Sail
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	Shantung	29th Nov. at noon.
SHANGHAI	Shengking	1st Dec. at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Chenan	4th Dec. at 3 p.m.
TIENSIN	Kueichow	2nd Dec. at d'light.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUL"

MANILA LINE.—TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS. Excellent Saloon accommodation Amidships; Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms.

SHANGHAI LINE.—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation Amidships; Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are Landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,  
Agents.Telephone No. 36.  
Hongkong November 27, 1917.

## JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between  
CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	Will leave on or about	To
Tjitaroem	Amoy	25th Nov.	27th Nov.	Shanghai
Tjipanas	Moji	28th Nov.	30th Nov.	—
Tjilwong	—	3rd Dec.	5th Dec.	Kobe
Tjibodas	—	6th Dec.	8th Dec.	—

The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia.

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.  
Yok Building.

Telephone No. 1574.

## DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

HONGKONG &amp; SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

Regular Service of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for first Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in state-rooms and Saloon and Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOH AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships. Captain Leaving.

Hailong... J. W. Evans... TUES., 27th Nov. at noon.

Hailan... A. E. Hodgins... FRI., 30th Nov. at noon.

FOR SWATOW.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas Lapraik & Co.,  
General Managers.

## INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

(Projected Sailings from Hongkong.—Subject to Alteration.)

For	Steamship	On
SHANGHAI via Swatow	Wingsang	Fri., 30th Nov. at d'light.
MANILA	Loongsang	Fri., 30th Nov. at 3 p.m.
HAIPHONG	Loksang	Sun., 2nd Dec. at 7 a.m.
MANILA	Yuensang	Fri., 7th Dec. at 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE.—Three sailings per month from Hongkong to Calcutta calling at Singapore and Penang.

Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed to Kobe and Moji, frequently calling at Shanghai.

These steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light and carry a fully qualified surgeon. This line is temporarily discontinued owing to the war. Particulars on application.

HONGKONG LINE.—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through tickets can be obtained for Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Saturday.

HAIPHONG LINE.—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers at cargo, calling at other when inducement offers.

BORNEO LINE.—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Swatow by a steamer having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.

Cargo takes on through Bills of Lading for Kuantan, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Lahad Datan.

TIENSIN LINE.—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin calling at Weihaiwei and Qingdao.

Under Straits Government Passport Regulations.

All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settlement, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

For Freight or passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.  
General Managers.

Telephone No. 215.

## AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE—NEW YORK.

Branches and Agencies in all parts of the Commercial World.

BANKERS.  
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TOURIST AGENTS.AMERICAN EXPRESS TRAVELLERS CHEQUES—  
the best form in which to carry travel funds.

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## SHIPPING NEWS.

Indo-China Shipping.

The French Colonial Minister, in order to impress his countrymen with the inroads made on French colonial trade by the Germans, previous to the war, caused to be circulated at the Commercial Fair recently held at Bordeaux—and which information is worthy of note by all British traders and shipping men interested in foreign trade—a clear and precise brochure showing that the Teutons have been especially successful in Indo-China. The number of German vessels entering and clearing the ports in that colony in 1890 was 320, 417 in 1895, and 593 in 1900. From that time onwards, if the number of cargo boats showed a decline, the tonnage on the contrary, increased, viz.:

Number of Entrances and Clearances.	Tonnage.
1904	370 425,000
1905	320 402,000
1906	385 461,985
1907	335 583,000
1908	472 574,000
1909	350 407,082
1910	419 508,000
1911	378 469,883
1912	483 598,000
1913	389 572,000

As to the cargo shipped or discharged, it is only since 1904 that special Customs statistics have been kept of Germany's operations in Indo-China, because before that period, her traffic came under the head of "Europe." Her commercial efforts from that period show, according to the official documents of the Governor-General, the following figures:

Value.	Tons.
1904	558,225 38,111,848
1905	216,925 53,542,089
1906	288,978 51,446,551
1907	413,410 68,442,514
1908	310,001 60,524,067
1909	253,320 49,775,666
1910	40,467 66,606,232
1911	310,765 61,887,499
1912	418,046 71,476,637
1913	383,931 67,343,328

It is therefore a rapid growth on 1904, as more than 120,000 tons of merchandise shipped or discharged, and the value passes, in round figures, from 40,000,000 francs in 1914 to 70,000,000 francs in 1913. If, on the other hand, we follow the German flag in competition with those of other nations, we observe that, in respect of the whole of Indo-China, the Germans succeeded in 1912 to obtain the first rank amongst foreign flags with 493 entrances and clearances, coming immediately after the French flag (524) and beating the British flag. In 1913, however, she was out-distanced by the British flag (760), inasmuch as she had only 383 units, thus falling to the third on the list after the French flag (616 units), but it is just to point out that tonnage of the German ships was in diminution only to the extent of 34,000 tons, the vessels sent to the Far East being of much larger tonnage.

The Shipping Federation's Medal.

Captain William McLeod, the master of the steamship Silverdale, was, at Cardiff recently, presented with the medal and diploma of the Shipping Federation for his gallantry in rescuing a chief officer from drowning. Mr. W. W. Jones, in making the presentation, said the council of the federation a short time ago decided that medals be struck for presentation to those who had performed a special act of gallantry. Captain William McLeod, who belongs to Sunderland, was master of the turret steamship Silverdale. Chief Officer Joseph Hall Robinson, 38, whose home was at 18, Houghton-street, West Hartlepool, accidentally fell from the bridge deck of the ship, whilst at Barry, by his foot slipping over some coal, and, striking his head against some iron on the harbour deck, he rolled over into the dock, a depth of between 30 and 40 feet. Hearing cries for help, Captain McLeod leaped over the ship's side into the dock, and after diving about for some time, succeeded in finding Robinson several feet below the surface, but, although the water was bitterly cold, and the weather very frosty, with the aid of a lifebuoy, thrown to him from the ship, he held on to the officer, who was unconscious and motionless, for fully twenty minutes, until a boat arrived to pick them up. Robinson was carried on board, but did not regain consciousness, and on the following day he was conveyed to the Town Accident Hospital, where he died. The fact that Robinson died did not detract from the heroic action. Captain Wm. McLeod thanked them for their appreciation, saying he did only what others would have done had they been present.



## THE VILLAGE WOMEN.

A Word in Season.

The women of our village, a typical rural village, are good housekeepers, good citizens, and good patriots. Because they have been much left out in the cold in the bestial of economic and encouragement, it seems only fair that one who knows should put in a word in their behalf.

An appeal has just been put forth for a "fuller social life" for some six thousand young women, mostly town dwellers, who are doing their gallant best to put up with the stagnation of the English country life and work for the duration of the war. The well-meant scheme includes such diversions as visits to country houses, tennis and hockey, and other organised recreation in village halls and schools.

Back to her taste, but such things will hardly make a very alluring appeal to any English woman who has sincerely felt the call of the country. The "land-worker's leisure" is so short; the range of little country studies and hobbies and interests so gloriously wide and varied. And her evenings find her so gorgeously sleepy that it must be a very attractive programme, especially to one who has tasted what the city can offer in the way of entertainment, that will tempt her to get in to "glad rags" for a night out. There is no stagnation in the country, save the stagnation of the untutored mind. The town dweller, indeed, more often possesses the trained mind of the observer than the countrywoman born and bred; but this is not to say that the villager does not love and appreciate and, what is more, know Nature. She can teach the townswoman more than books can.

China has had only five years. She will beat down all efforts to re-establish the monarchy and will win in the end, as America did.

The countryside, kind, stern, beautiful, tender by turns, is not the howling waste that the street-dweller fears and dislikes; it seems with life of all kinds, abounding, sweet, sympathetic life. Tree and shrub and herb, bird and beast and insect, all invite the novice to share freely in their "delicate fellowship." It is also the abode of English men and English women.

Not many men, it is true, just now, for the village men, the stalwart young men broad of back, stout of sinew, are away to-day reaping a far different harvest. The village women are at home, "keeping the home fires burning" with bundles of firewood carried miles on their tired shoulders; "carrying on" all the men come back. A large number of them—over 200,000 of them, O, fearful 8,000!—are doing their women's bit of the work of the land. They have their little homes to keep clean, their little ones to feed and care for; and they go forth into the fields as well to docking and charlock-pulling, stooking, hay-making, stone-picking, hoeing and milking; any work that wants doing, in all kinds of weathers. Is it fair that anybody should despise the village women, or that any imported worker from the town should deem her society beneath contempt? She only counts as a part-time worker, but she puts in a good day's work in her own home when she has done with her field work; in raising little Britons for England's to-morrow and tending such old men or ladies as remain. She wears no smart uniform; she works in dreadful broken boots, an old print dress and a man's hat, and when the fields are very wet and muddy she wraps sacks, gaiter-wise, about her legs; if she wants anything better, she has to pay for it out of scanty wages. Of late she has been glad to avail herself of the concession granted to part-time workers to buy for 12s. the boots issued free to the Land Army recruit. She has no objection to wearing the much-disgusted

## CHINA'S WAR AID.

10 Million Chinese on The War Path.

A picture of 10,000,000 Chinese soldiers being transported to the western front in France in detachment of a quarter of a million, the journey being made in not more than nine days over the Siberian Railway, was sketched for the Jovian League at the Palace Hotel in San Francisco recently by Dr. Ng Poon-chew, Chinese editor and statesman.

The speaker declared that participation in the War by China on such a scale as this was feasible, provided money was forthcoming from the Allied Governments.

"When China entered the War many depreciated her ability to injure Germany or to assist Germany's enemies. This is mistaken. China has untold resources of national resources, which, however, it will take a very long time to develop without capital. The United States have loaned vast sums to the Entente Governments for the prosecution of the war. Why should it not come as liberally to the assistance of China?"

"It is not inconceivable that we could send 10,000,000 soldiers to France, if we had the wherewithal to equip them. Right now China could send 250,000 over the Siberian Railway. We have ten arsenals, but only four of them are equipped with modern machinery and manned by foreign experts. Money is needed to make China a big vital force in the War."

Dr. Chew declared that China would never revert to the monarchical form of government. In this connection he said:—

"China is essentially republican in spirit, for we have no caste, no nobility, no hereditary titles. All we need to learn is the practical side of the republican form of government. It took America 40 years to establish its government firmly. China has had only five years. She will beat down all efforts to re-establish the monarchy and will win in the end, as America did."

Former Chartered Bank Manager.

Mr. Wm. Dickson has recently retired from the service of the Chartered Bank of India on expiry of his leave, after 35 years' service at home and abroad; and having been manager in Hongkong and at various other branches of the bank for 20 years. On returning home Mr. Dickson offered his services to the War Office for employment in any useful capacity, and was immediately appointed Acting Paymaster in the Royal Flying Corps for the duration of the war.

breaches, but she thinks in unseemly to display them more than necessary.

Despise her! Why, she ought to be honoured by the town-bred recruit as the Old Sweet of the Land Army. She is up to her job. Her hands are hard; but not too hard for a woman's own job, too: sun and wind have tanned her cheek, but "early to bed and early to rise" have given her bright eyes and ruddy lips. She is behind the fashions, and has no hankering for the cinema and the shops; but somebody thinks of her as she goes "over the top," and will come back to her side when he gets the chance, by no means despising her. She is worth making friends with, worth talking to, worth knowing. She is neither coarse, nor dull, nor debased by toil; her life is made up of the same stuff as the best women's lives all the world over; love, and courage, and patience, and toil, and some suffering. Better worth while to study than the dramas of the films or the well-meant patronage of the country house. So if you chance to be billeted with a "village woman," young lady of the Land Army, bear in mind that she is a hostess worth knowing and one who can teach you much. And as for the taller social life—may not you and here be the taller, and better for the sisterhood?—The Times.

## U.S. NAVAL EXPANSION.

Nearly Eight Hundred New Warships.

An International News Service telegram dated Washington, October 9 states:—

With the letting of contracts for the construction of at least 150 additional destroyers to-day, the Navy has 787 warships of all types and classes building or contracted for. Some of the vessels have been completed in the last few weeks and are now in service.

Ranging from super-dreadnoughts to speedy sea-sinking submarine chasers, every one of the ships will be in active service within eighteen months, according to promises written in the contracts.

The destroyers contracted for to-day will give the United States the greatest fleet of destroyers in the world. The department withheld the exact number contracted for, but it was stated 150 was the lowest figure estimated, and when the new destroyer programme was completed this country would have at least twice as many destroyers as it has now.

The total cost of the 787 ships building will be \$1,150,400,000, according to estimates. In a number of cases—especially to complete the new destroyer programme—it will be necessary for the Navy to obtain ground and build yards. These yards will be adjacent plants of companies awarded contracts. At the end of the work the yards either will be retained by the Government for further work or sold to the companies.

The destroyer programme launched to-day contemplates the expenditure of practically the whole \$350,000,000 emergency appropriation voted by Congress. Part of this vast sum will be used for the construction of the new buildings.

Six companies received contracts for the new destroyers. They are the Bath Iron Works, Fore River Shipbuilding Corporation, New York Shipbuilding Corporation, Cramp & Son, the Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company, and the Union Iron Works.

The work will all be done on a cost plus basis, with a guarantee that a certain fixed sum shall not be passed. Contractors doing the work below that sum will receive a bonus.

Delivery of the new destroyers will begin within nine months—until six months ago it took twenty-two months to build a destroyer—and the entire 150 or more will be completed within eighteen months. By the same time all the other 787 ships will have been completed, according to expectations. These include the three-year programme, and the great battle cruisers contracted for just before the declaration of the war. Secretary Daniel said:—

"This is the greatest project we have ever undertaken. We are putting every energy and facility behind this project. Some of the new destroyers are promised for delivery in nine months, all within eighteen months."

"The vessels will be of the largest and most improved type. This type has just been tried in our service and found to be unsurpassed by any destroyer in the world. The plans are ready and the adoption of a uniform type will enable us to reduce the number of types of engines and parts and turn them out in much less time. The principal trouble is in getting forgings and auxiliaries, but the manufacture of these has been arranged for and we will make every effort to prevent delay."

"Thousands of men will be required to man these destroyers, and we are now busy training them. By the time the vessels are completed the crews will be ready for them."

Within a few weeks new quarters for the training of 10,000 men will be available at the Jamestown naval base, 3,000 at San Diego and 2,500 at Gulfport. In addition, facilities at Great Lakes and other training stations are being extended. The navy at present has an enlisted personnel of approximately 225,000 men. This will be increased to 300,000

## WHISTLER TONES.

Black, White, and Grey Dresses.

Of modern painters, Whistler developed most the taste for greys, and blacks and greys, and blacks and greys and whites. The autumn colour schemes show a wave of Whistler tones, and the choice lies, not so much between colours, as between rearrangements of the same thing. Even blue serge finds a serious rival in the black and grey mixture, and while some people buy blue serge for conscience' sake, those with more freedom of choice risk all on these exceedingly subtle contrasts.

The prevailing quietness of tone is no doubt due to war conditions, just as some of the extravagances of the moment are due to reaction from the same thing. Lines are very simple, but they are kinder than were those of last year, for there are little softening in the way of fur and crepes which were absent then. Pockets, now entirely decorative, are placed slightly further back; belts, if worn, are often square-looking and movable according to the lines of the figure. Dresses need no longer hang absolutely straight from the shoulder, but can be slightly gathered in to suggest a waist, which is usually placed high in a medieval fashion. This is very becoming to all but stout figures. Silks and satins are being largely used, the more so that woollen materials are so expensive, and for the between-season they are very suitable. They are also used in combination with other materials, such as velours cloth, fur, and velvet.

A dress suitable for almost any kind of figure might be made in very soft, deep black-velours cloth, slightly gripped at the waist with a square belt. The sleeves and the collar should be of softest stone-grey crepe. Patchiness of effect is avoided by backing the large oval pockets with soft pleats of the grey crepe, and round the open neck of the waister a band of grey velvet of the same shade would be becoming. Pleats are everywhere to be found. Sometimes the whole skirt is pleated, particularly in the outer materials such as jersey or crepe de Chine. These straight effects are gained, and yet so comfortable and becoming fallness remains. A good skirt for outer figures has pleats back and front and plain panels down the sides.

Platinum colour is used extensively with black. In a black-velours cloth dress thick squared metal netting of this colour was introduced into the sailor collar and put round the sleeves and waist. A semi-evening dress was made of platinum-coloured charmeuse, the square bodice being gathered low down on to a straight pleated skirt. The whole hung straight from the shoulders, but across the front was a kind of sash of the material broadly folded and tying across the back; the narrowing ends being edged with grey musquash. Black velvet and velveteen are both a good deal used. They keep to the sombre note without looking mournful, and can be very effectively combined with stone grey either in velours cloth or dull satin.

Embroidery is greatly used, but with discretion. With the plain lines of the dresses it is almost essential, especially on materials as hard as are serges. Any rather stout material, in fact, can be wonderfully mitigated by soft, gay woollen embroidery. People with time at their disposal can make much point of these embroideries, remembering always that the effect must be one of two things—either very broad, daring and concentrated or so delicate that it would only be noticed were it not there.

Good broad effects are gained by embroidering in wool in key-patterns or sprays—just a single spray across the bodice, for instance. The finer embroideries should be done in thin metal thread in a well-covered pattern that glints out from the stuff. A few dresses are trimmed with splashes of embroidery on both skirt and bodice.—M. H. in the Manchester Guardian.

Free kit has always been the prerogative of the soldier. The sailor, apart from ordinary regalia, has had to make good all missing kit even when his ship was lost at sea.

The concession in regard to pensions is welcomed. An old sailor stated yesterday that he knew of several instances of the wives of time-completed men being compelled to work in order to add to the income of the home when they should have been receiving their husbands' pensions in addition to their pay, as would have been the case in peace time.

Two "Right" Boots. An unfortunate chain of circumstances brought about the arrest of a Chinese, who was charged before Mr. A. Dyer Barr, at the Police Court this morning, with being in unlawful possession of a pair of high boots. It appears that yesterday in Lascar Row the man went up to an Indian constable who was off duty, and offered to sell him a pair of boots. The constable thought there was something suspicious and he took the man to the Police Station. The man was charged this morning with being in possession, and told his Worship that he had bought the boots for his father. It was here discovered that both boots were for the right foot, and his Worship asked defendant how his father was going to wear them. Had he two right feet? Defendant made no reply. His Worship sent him to prison for 14 days' hard labour.

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it is indicated, as soon as training facilities are available. The navy can get men as fast as it needs them, it has a waiting list.

## ARMY AND NAVY PAY.

New Rates Welcomed by Both Bodies.

The news of the improvement in Army and Navy pay has been received with satisfaction by the men of the forces says the Daily News. They express—call it surprise—that it has been delayed so long.

"I have been 17 months in France," said a non-com, whose battery has been in every battle since Loos, to a Daily News representative. "I gave up a good position to join, and have been too busy to pay attention to home affairs—though my wife has been a good girl and has not complained. Only on Saturday, when I returned after a year and a half, did I realise what a thoroughly anxious time she has had to make ends meet. There's a family you know."

"As an instance, she had just returned from the local shop of a well-known London grocer, who had put up the price of butter, in half-an-hour, from 2s. 6d. to 2s. 10d., and when I heard that this was what was typical of what was going on here I felt like seeing that grocer and strapping him. I'm returning to the front with a quite new view of home affairs. I've learned a lot."

"Again, a good deal of our money goes to the Expeditionary Force canteens, and for some mysterious reason the prices in the canteens have dropped 20 per cent. recently without explanation. I could explain it, I think, but not for publication. They used to charge, for example, 11s. 6d. for a tin of condensed milk. We got it now for 1.20. Were we overcharged before? Can it be denied? And now the Tommy knows the thing is going on at home, too—and all his thoughts and sympathies turn homewards—the knowledge is most disastrous to his feelings."

"It's an excellent thing that these hospital stoppages are to cease. A man wounded and in hospital for his country need to have the satisfaction of knowing that the worse his wound and the longer his stay in hospital the more he would be in debt to his country."

The general opinion in regard to the new rate of pay for the Navy (writes a Chatham correspondent), is that the Government have gone a long way towards removing many of the grievances of the lower deck. The matter of the men take, especially, as a great point is made of the increased messing allowance and the abolition of hospital stoppage. Naval men have always considered it most unjust that they should be deprived of pay because they were in hospital in consequence of an illness contracted through service.

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The concession in regard to pensions is welcomed. An old sailor stated yesterday that he knew of several instances of the wives of time-completed men being compelled to work in order to add to the income of the home when they should have been receiving their husbands' pensions in addition to their pay, as would have been the case in peace time.

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## MURDER AT AMOY.

Wife Suspected of Killing Her Rival.

Tan Ching-po's Chinese wife, the alleged murderer of his Filipino wife, Sabina Lim, whose killing took place at Amoy some weeks ago, says the Manila Daily Bulletin of November 20, has been apprehended and is now being detained by the authorities of that city, according to a communication received in the city from the American consular representative there, forwarded to the Mayor yesterday for the information of the local police department. The investigation of this case, upon the receipt of the information of the killing of Sabina in Amoy, has been placed in the hands of the secret service bureau, which is still working on the case.

Tan Ching-po, from information received from Amoy some weeks ago, appeared to have been a merchant in Manila who had recently returned to China, where he was later followed by his Filipino wife, Sabina Lim. They had apparently been living at his home in Amoy with his Chinese wife when one day the body of Sabina was found mutilated beyond recognition.

Upon the matter coming to the attention of the American consular office in that city, the insular authorities were telegraphed for instructions in the matter. These instructions have apparently been complied with, resulting in the arrest of the supposed murderers in the person of the Chinese wife.

Since the destruction of the Korean nation, Koreans have flocked to the Three Eastern Provinces, making them their Eden; and consequently Antung, China, Tangshan, Heng-jun and Liaoyin cities have become a regular colony for Koreans of every class. Of late a larger number of Koreans have crossed the Yalu River and settled in Liubo, Hailong, Tangfang and Chobai. Japanese have been doing their utmost to make use of the services of these new settlers. Money has been given them to extend their settlements, and protection has been promised them against the Chinese law. Whenever there is any lawsuit between the Chinese and naturalised Koreans, the Japanese invariably step in to interfere. Although these settlers are peaceful and gentle, it is feared that in future there will be serious trouble, if the Government does not pay attention to the matter.

The Korean settlers in the villages between Hailonghsien and Liuhohsien have organised a self-governing body, and a certain Nan Hsiang-fa has been elected its President. They have divided these villages into several self-governing sections. They have opened three schools in Hailonghsien and two in Liuhohsien, and hold meetings in these schools. The 12th July, the day of the annexation of Korea, has been called by them "Day of Lamentation," during which they fast and spend their time in weeping. This year the day was observed by them all. They burnt the image of Prince Ito in effigy, and worshipped the image of "An-chung-kan." Most of them are enthusiastic Christians, but others are still very superstitious. As they have always assembled in large congregations, the Chinese authorities have instructed the policemen to keep a close watch on them.

## NEWS FROM CANTON.

Our Canton correspondent writes under date of November 26 as follows:—

A circular telegram from Peking states that the resignation of the Premier, Tuan Chih-jai, has been accepted and Wong Tah-shi is ordered to act temporarily.

Li Fu-hon, the Civil Governor, has resigned and all his personal effects have been removed back to Shao Hing, to his original post of Defence Commissioner there. The ex-Tao-tsun, Chen Ping-kwan, in an interview at Wai-chow, said gambling in Canton was promoted and decided on by the Provincial Chamber, the officials merely complying with its request.

Li Fook-lam, the Commander of Honam, has accepted the appointment of Defence Commissioner of Kwongchow and Wai-chow.

At a meeting at Dutch Folly, on the 25th inst., attended by all officials and commanders of the Navy and Army, as well as a number of M. P.'s, it was decided to elect Wu Hon-man (a former Tutuh in Canton) to be Civil Governor.

Tang Shao-yi has at last agreed to come to Canton but declared that he will not accept any appointment.

## TRAMWAY RETURNS.

The following is the approximate statement of the Hongkong Tramway Company's traffic receipts for the week ending November 24, 1917:—

	Receipts for week.	Aggregate for 47 weeks.
This Year:—	\$12,717	\$635,048
Last Year:—	11,637	674,283
Increase:—	1,080	
Decrease:—		39,235

## An American Baritone.

Mr. Howard Bourne, the young American baritone singer, who has just finished a concert tour in the East, covering China, Japan and the Philippines, is at present passing through Hongkong on his way to Australia, via India. Mr. Bourne has given a good many charity concerts in aid of the Red Cross, and was instrumental in raising no less than \$3,000 in Honolulu.

## "DAY OF LAMENTATION"

Koreans in Manchuria.

The Yalu River forms a natural boundary between China and Korea, and during the reign of the late Ching Dynasty, large numbers of Korean farmers crossed the River from time to time to cultivate the waste lands in Chinese territory says the Peking Daily News. Both the Korean and the Chinese Government issued strict prohibitions against emigration, but the Korean farmers, lashed by poverty and starvation, paid little attention to them. They first came seeking employment from the Chinese who owned land there, and occasionally started to reclaim the waste lands. For the past ten years they have lived most peacefully with the Chinese inhabitants, paid taxes and rents to the local authorities, and enjoyed the full protection of the Chinese law.

When the annexation of Korea to Japan took place, the Chinese Government neglected to make provision for the control of these Korean immigrants. By the terms of the Tumen River Demarcation Treaty, the Manchurian Government, besides allowing these Korean farmers to till the land in our territory, blindly permitted them the right of ownership of arable land. Many experienced officials then raised a strong objection on the ground that each Korean was a Japanese, and that by conceding the right of ownership of land, the Government would open a door for millions of "tigers and wolves" to roam in our frontier districts.

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Grand Canal Conservancy. That negotiations with U. S. financiers for a loan to finance the conservancy work of the Grand Canal have been resumed was reported sometime ago. It is now learned that it is expected that the formal agreement will be signed within a few days. The total amount of the loan is \$12,000,000, and of this sum the International Bank will furnish \$7,000,000 and a Japanese bank will provide the rest. The interest will be 7 per cent. per annum and the principal is to be repaid within 20 years. The engineering work will be entrusted to the Siemens-Schuckert Company, and railway experts to the Peking Daily News.



## NOTICES.

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FORWARDERS TO ALL PARTS OF THE  
WORLD. SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO THE  
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This vessel plies regularly between HONGKONG & BELAWAN  
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Next Sailings from Hongkong:

This vessel has excellent saloon accommodation for a limited  
number of passengers, is fitted with all modern conveniences  
and carries a duly qualified surgeon.  
For freight and passage apply to—  
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HONGKONG, 30th Dec., 1916. Agents.

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U. S. MAIL LINE.

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Hongkong to San Francisco,  
via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama and HONOLULU.

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S.S. "ECUADOR" Dec. 4th.  
S.S. "COLOMBIA" Dec. 31st.  
S.S. "VENEZUELA" Jan. 30th, 1918.

These steamers have the most modern equipment including over-  
head electric fans and electric lighting ALL LOWER BERTHS &  
head electric fans and electric lighting ALL LOWER BERTHS &  
Large Comfortable State-rooms (all single and two berths only).  
The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is our first consideration. Special  
care is given to the cuisine, and the attendance on passengers cannot be surpassed.  
Tickets are interchangeable with the Tokyo-Kobe-Kaisha and the Canadian  
Pacific Ocean Service, Ltd.  
For further information, rates, literature, schedules etc.,  
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Single Fare by Night Steamer \$ 7.00  
Return Fare by Night (available also for return by day steamer) 12.00  
Single Fare by Day Steamer 6.00  
Return Fare by Day Steamer 11.00

## HONGKONG TO CANTON. | CANTON TO HONGKONG.

TUESDAY, 27th NOVEMBER, 1917.  
10.00 p.m. Falshan. | 4.30 p.m. Kinsan.

WEDNESDAY, 28th NOVEMBER, 1917.

8.00 a.m. Heungshan. | 8.00 a.m. Honam.  
10.00 p.m. Kinsan. | 4.00 p.m. Falshan.

## HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. Sui An Tons 1,651. | S.S. Sui Tai Tons 1,651.  
HONGKONG TO MACAO.

Week days at 8 a.m. and 2 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok  
Street Wharf. Sundays, at 9 a.m. and 1 p.m. from the Company's  
Wing Lok Street Wharf.

## MACAO TO HONGKONG.

Week days at 7.30 a.m. and 2 p.m. Sundays at 7.30 a.m. and 2 p.m.

## EXCURSION TO MACAO.

SUNDAY, 2nd DECEMBER, 1917.

The Company's Steamship "SUI AN."

Will depart from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf at  
9 a.m. and return from Macao at 3 p.m.  
N.B.—The Company will also run a steamer from Macao on Sunday at 7.30  
a.m. and from Hongkong at 1 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.  
The attention of the Public is drawn to the special facilities afforded by the  
Police Department of the Public Health in connection with the Macao Government. Passengers are invited to the Police  
Station facing the Company's Wharf thus obtaining duty and trouble in having to  
apply at this Head Police Station for permits.  
Fares: Saloon, Single 45, Return 85.  
FARES AS USUAL.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO  
STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.,  
AND THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

## CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

S.S. SAINAM 588 tons, and S.S. NANNING 569 tons.  
One of the above Steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every  
Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at about 8 a.m., and the other  
leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 8.30 a.m. Round  
trips take about 5 days. Passengers can return to Hongkong or vice  
versa, by the Company's direct Steamers LINTAN and SANUI.  
These vessels have superior Cabin accommodation and are lighted  
throughout by electricity. Electric fan in each Cabin.  
Booking Office open daily (Sundays excepted) 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.  
Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the—

HONGKONG, CANTON, & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.  
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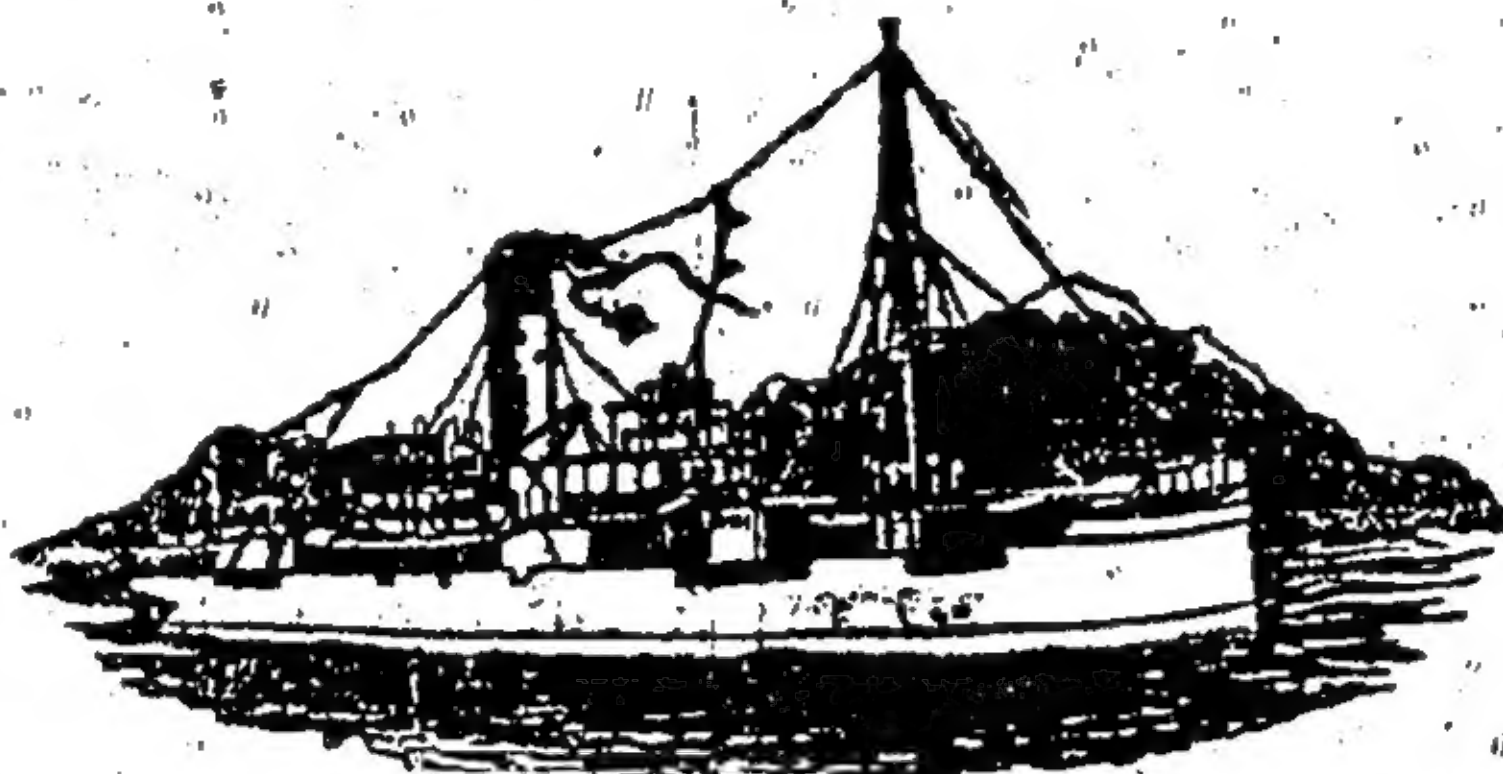
78' x 88' x 34'-6"

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Take Vessels up to 3,000 Tons Displacement.

## ELECTRIC CRANES

Ranging up to 100 Tons.



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## BUTTERFIELD &amp; SWIRE,

HONGKONG, CHINA &amp; JAPAN, AGENTS.

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HAMA, NAGOYA, TSUBOGA, YLADI-  
VOSTOK, HANKOW, PEKING,  
DALIEN, TAIPEH, LONDON, NEW  
YORK, SHANGHAI, HONGKONG,  
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ern Union, and Bentley's.

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CHINKIANG—Messrs. GEAR-  
ING & CO., MANILA—Messrs.  
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S. KAWATE.

Manager,  
Hongkong, No. 2, Pedder Street.

## NOTICE

During the absence of the staff  
compiling a Dollar Directory in Singa-  
pore, the affairs of the

HONGKONG  
DOLLAR DIRECTORY

are being handled by Messrs. Kelly  
& Walsh, Chater Road, to whom all  
communications can be addressed.

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Our Telephone No. 1906.

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"SHIRE" LINE OF  
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having arrived Consignees of  
cargo by her are hereby informed  
that all goods are being landed  
at their risk into the hazardous  
and/or extra-hazardous Godowns  
of the Hongkong and Kowloon  
Wharf and Godown Company,  
Limited, whence, and/or from the  
wharves, delivery may be  
obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 30th  
November 1917, at 5 p.m., will  
be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and dam-  
aged packages are to be left in  
the Godowns, where they will be  
examined by Messrs. Goddard  
and Douglas on 30th November,  
1907, at 9.30 a.m.

Claims against the Steamer  
must be presented in writing  
within 10 days after arrival of  
Steamer, otherwise they will not  
be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be  
effected by us in any case what-  
ever.

Bills of Lading will be counter-  
signed by—

JARDINE, MATHESON  
& CO., LTD.  
Agents.

Hongkong, 23rd November, 1917.

## HOTEL LISTS.

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Anderson Mr. J. Flynn Manners Mr. & Mrs.  
Barrington G. McNeil Mrs.  
Budge W. Miller J. O.  
Boggy W. J. Nathan Mrs.  
Cheng Mr. & Mrs. T. S. Parnell Mrs. W. C.  
Costello G. E. Pearson H.  
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Wu James R. Saylor Mrs.  
Joseph J. Thomas J. R.  
Jansson Underwood Mr. & Mrs.  
Larn D. M.  
Liddell Mr.  
Morley Mr.  
Madden Mr. & Mrs.

## NOTICES.



COLONIAL SECRETARY'S DEPARTMENT.

No. S. 296.—It is hereby notified that sealed tenders in duplicate, which should be clearly  
marked "Tender for Quarries" will be received at this Office until Noon on Monday, the 3rd day of  
December, 1917, for the letting of the undermentioned Granite Quarries at Hongkong, Kowloon, and  
the New Territories, for one year from the 1st January, 1918.

Each tender must be accompanied by a receipt to the effect that the tenderer has deposited in the  
Colonial Treasury a sum of \$50 as a pledge of the bona fides of his offer, which sum shall be forfeited  
to the Crown if the tenderer refuses to carry out his tender and comply with the conditions hereinafter  
contained, should the tender be accepted.

The Government does not bind itself to accept the highest or a tender.

Forms of tender can be obtained from the Director of Public Works.

Conditions of letting and plans of the Quarries can be seen on application to the Principal Land  
Surveyor, P.W.D.

## PARTICULARS OF THE QUARRIES.

Quarry Lot No.	Approximate Area in Acres.	Upset Crown Rent.
Tat Tsz Mui No. 2.	12.02	\$ 810
Shaukiwan Nos. 3 & 4.	73.90	3,100
"Hok On No. 6.	8.44	2,100
Ma Tau Kok No. 7.	6.70	700
Do. No. 8.	4.60	1,800
Ma Ti No. 9.	1.94	200
Jordan Road No. 10.	4.65	1,000
Yaumati No. 11.	2.98	1,000
Ngau Tau Kok No. 6.	2.00	800
Ngau Tau Kok Nos. 1-5, 7, 8, 10, 19, 20 & 25.	10.12	1,300
Ngau Tau Kok Nos. 9, 11-14, 21, & 22.	3.80	500
Cha Kwo Ling Nos. 1-30	24.55	2,700
Sai Tso Wan Nos. 1-16.	16.53	600
Lyemun Nos. 1-25.	26.44	3,000
Fuk Tsun Heung No. 12.	4.29	1,200

W. G. HUMPHREYS  
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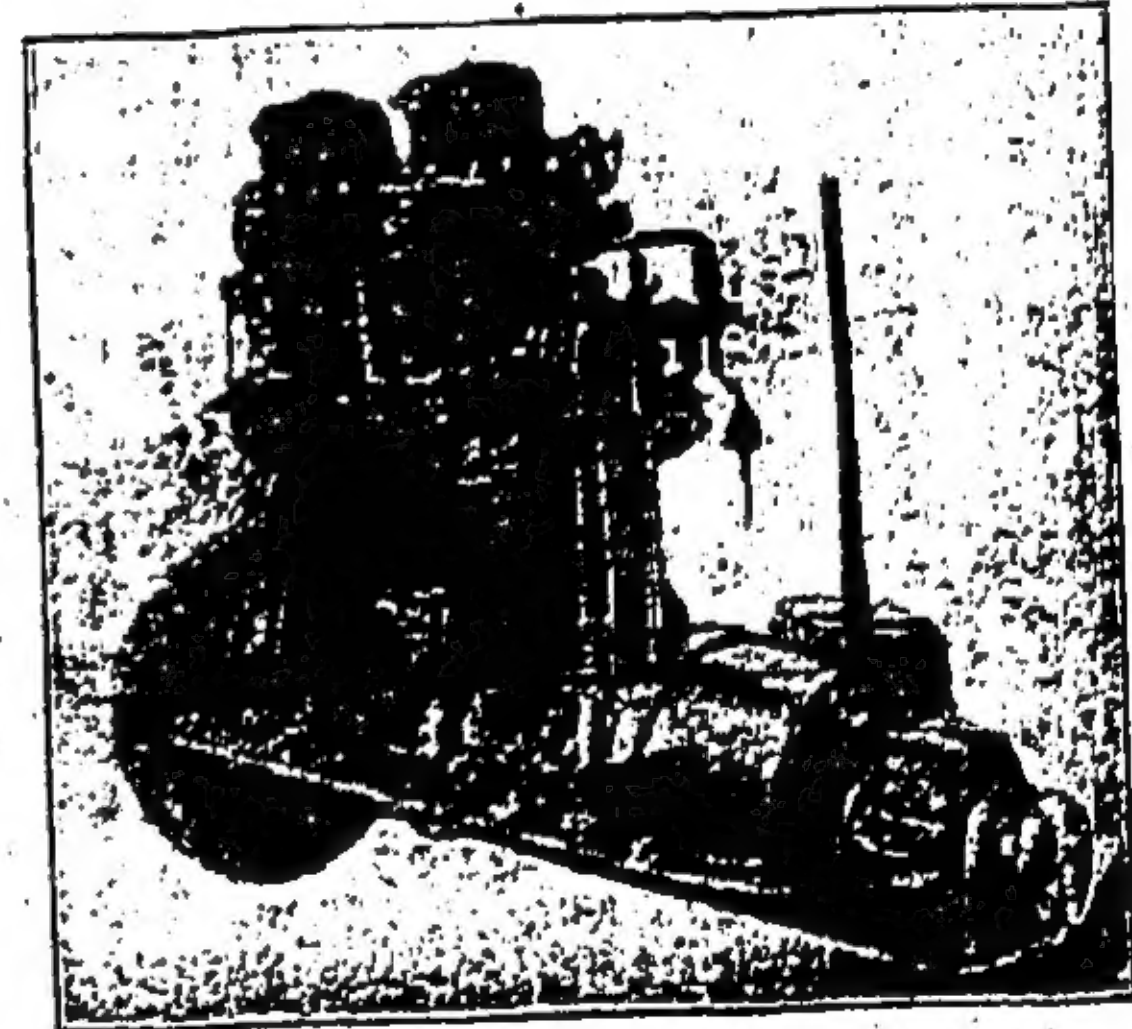
## MACHINERY DEPARTMENT.

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Fisher F. H. Shirley Miss W.  
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Knot C. W. W. W.  
Knot C. W. W. W.

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Blair D. K. Mrs. H. M. O.  
Bower J. Nightingale Mr. &  
Breakpear Mr. & Mrs. G. F.  
Mrs. C. T. Perkins T. L.  
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Downing Mr. & Mrs. Pearson Miss  
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Evans F. W. W. E.  
Evans S. Reed Conde  
Fulker Dorman Smith Findlay Mr.  
Hale Mr. & Mrs. D. A. & Mrs. A.

Haring Mr. & Mrs. Smith S. B.  
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Jonckheer Mr. & Townsley H.  
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Lambert Mr. & Mrs. Ventris Miss  
A. Mattingley R. F. Ward L. C.  
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